VOL. XXIX.—No. 348. MELBOURNE: DEC. 21, 1914. [SUBSCRIPTION: 10/- PER ANNUM POST FREE

PHAR Storage

THE AUSTRALASIAN Journal of Pharmacy

With which is Incorporated

The Australasian Chemist and Druggist.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, MELBOURNE, FOR TRANSMISSION BY POST AS A NEWSPAPER.

A Wrong Impression

is conveyed in estimating the value of Infant Foods from figures obtained from analysis of the dry material

The Correct Method

as laid down by Dr. Robert Hutchison in his Book "Food and the Principles of Dietetics," page 470, third edition, second impression 1913, is to determine the proportion of Fat, Casein, Albumen, and other constituents in the

LIQUID FOOD READY TO BE GIVEN TO THE INFANT.

Based on this rational standard

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Milk Food No. 1
From Birth to 3 Months

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From 7 Months upwards.

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A useful addition to Baby's dietary when 10 Months old and after.

SAMPLES AND LITERATURE POSTED TO MEMBERS OF THE PROFESSION ON APPLICATION.

Allen & Hanburys Limited,

LONDON AND SYDNEY.

Index to Advts. Page 8.

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SEABURY'S SUPERFINE EXTRA QUALITY

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Nett	...	£4	9 3

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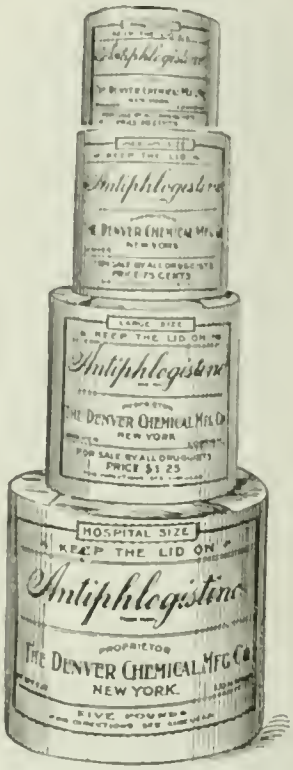

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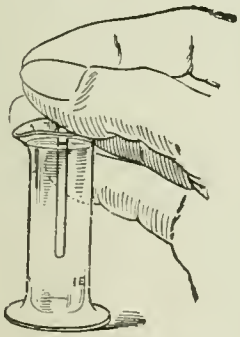

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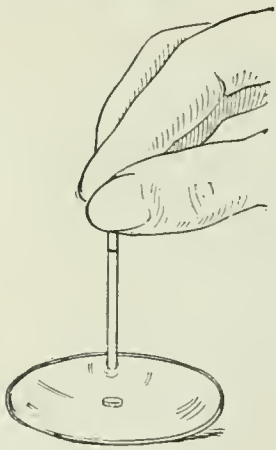

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INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS APPEARING IN THIS ISSUE.

Addis and Son, Robt., London ... 28
Allen and Hanburys, London—Wholesale Export Druggists, etc. ... Cover, 21
Amalgamated Insurance Limited ... 1
Ash, Sons & Co. Ltd., London—Novocain 7
Ashton and Parsons, London—Homœopathic Medicines and "Phosferine"... 40
Atkin's Quinine Wine 28
Ballantyne, L. H.—Neurogen ... 17
Beecham's Pills 27
Benger's, F. B. & Co. Ltd., Manchester 12
Bidwell's Tooth Brushes 29
Bosisto and Co., Richmond, Melbourne—Eucalyptus Oil 39
Box's Pills 28
Brand & Co., London—Specialties ... 3
Bressilloo & Co. ... Opposite Editorial
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., London and Sydney ... ... Cover
Bush, W. J., and Co., London and Melbourne—Manufacturing Chemists, &c. 16
Cocks, Arthur, & Co., Opticians, etc. ... 35
Condy and Mitchell, London—Condy's Fluid ... First Page of Reading Matter
Davenport, J. T., Ltd., London—Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne ... 22
Dearborn Limited, Sydney 20
Denver Chemical Mfg. Co., Sydney—Antiphlogistine 4
Denyer Brothers, Melbourne—Surgical Instrument and Truss Makers ... 30
Duerdin & Sainsbury 29
Duff, Thos. & Bros., Shop Fitters, Melb. Insert
Elliott & Co., Dental Specialties ... 20
Fassett & Johnson, Sydney—Emol Kelcet 17
Felton, Grimwade & Co., Melbourne ... 15
Freeman's Chlorodyne, England ... 37
Gollin and Co. Pty. Ltd., Melbourne—Pears' Soap 34
Greathead's Mixture, Melbourne ... Insert
Greenlees, D. A., Sydney 24
Hearne, W. G., Geelong—Bronchitis Cure 2
Henry, T. and W., Manchester ... 32
Holloway's Pills 25
Horlick's Malted Milk, England ... 2
Howards, England 1
I. O. A., Melbourne ... ... Insert
Ingram & Son 18, 19, 32
Kemp, Campbell and Co., Sydney ... 33
Kephaldol Co.—Sydney 24
Knoll Co., London ... ...
Koch, Albert, Melbourne—Analyst ... 32
Lambert Pharmacal Co.—"Listerine" ... 14
Lennard, J. L.—"Lysol" 31
Life Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd. ... Insert
Lloyd, Howard, and Co. Ltd 26
Maltine Manufacturing Co. Ltd., London 17
Mather, W., Ltd., Manchester—Plaisters 29
Mellin's Food 25
Neave's Food 22
Pacolol 8
Parke, Davis and Co., Detroit, U.S.A., and Sydney—Manufacturing Chemists ... Cover
Pettit, George, North Wales 26
Pharmacy Board Notices 36
Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., Melbourne ... 6
Rosier, John, Melbourne—Chiropodist, etc. 38
Silberberg and Co., H. B., Melbourne.. 26
Scott and Bowne Ltd.—Scott's Emulsion 31
Seabury and Johnson, London and Sydney Cover
Stearns & Co., Frederick, Sydney ... 16
Stevenson and Howell, London ... 5
St. Dalmas, A. De, Leicester—Plasters 28
S.P. Charges Co., England—Sulphaqua and Sulphaqua Soap 22
Thomas, F., Coaching College ... 25
Vapo-Cresolene, New York—Vapo-Cresolene 11
Whitehead & Co., Melbourne—Chemists' Labels 38
Wholesale Chemical Works, London ... 10
Woods' Great Peppermint Cure .. 35
Woods, W., & Co., Melbourne—Opticians 11
Wright, Layman & Umney Ltd. ... 9
Wyleys Ltd., Coventry—Wholesale and Export Druggists... 13
Zenobia Ltd., Perfumes 26
Zeal, G. H. 30

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VOL. XXIX.

FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1914.

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Published by the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia,
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1914.

INDEX TO VOLUME XXIX.

A

Abstracts — Page
Astringent Mouth Wash 249
Giving Credit 248
No Dispensed Prescriptions 249
Opening for Research Work 248
Relations between Medicine and Pharmacy 249
Scientific Side of Pharmacy 248
The Law and the Pharmacist 249
American Notes 90, 125, 175, 211, 283, 443
Army Dispensers 320 487
Articles
A State System of Pharmacy 205
A Lesson of the War And Other Times (Chemhouse) 366, 411
A Guide of Hints for Pharmacists 86
A Rapid Accurate Method for the Analysis of Zinc Ointment 167
Compulsory Latin at the Preliminary 35
Education for the Pharmacist 1
Great Britain and the War 325
Liquid Paraffin 207
National Insurance and the Pharmacist 83
Proposal for the Formation of a Standards Committee 281
Some Improved Formulas for Standard Preparations 243
The Training of the Pharmacist 115
The Art of Prescribing 4
The Sale of Poison 86
The Treatment of Hypersensitive Dentine by Drugs 169
The West Australian Chemicals 325
What is the Intrinsic Value of a Bottle of Medicine 459
Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary 160
Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference
Science Association Report 141
1916 Meeting 244
The New B.P 287

B

Bacteriology Lectures 184
Births
Aumont 166
Burnside 7
Cirnu 166
Cossar 7
Dyte 87
Eyval 87
Lakeland 87
Lendrum 160
Mair 160
Sayer 358
Wade 160
British News 1, 88, 125, 171, 209, 245, 282, 362, 411 164
British Pharmacopoeia 1914 405
The New B.P 109

C

College Notes
A Short History of the [illegible] 115, 272, 2[illegible] 414
Benefactor [illegible] 160
Botanical Excursion 495
Class Prizes, 1914 404
Football Match 237
Medical Students' Exams 495
Prize Distributions 160
Re-union 54

College Notes—continued. Page
Students' Scholarship Fund 160
Thirty-third Annual Celebration 200
Visit to Griffiths Bros' Factory 237
Correspondence
A Dispenser's Query 101
A Lesson of the War and of Other Times 182
A P.P.E. in N.S. Wales 182
A Federal Pharmacy Act 275
Business Morals 139
Chemists' Early Closing 139
Entertainment Expenses 275
Ethics and Good Conduct 363
Exposition of Poisons Book 275
Is a Poison Cupboard Necessary? 101
Labelling of Poisons 139
Poisons Legislation 275
Sale of Medicated Wines 101
Selling Photographic Materials after Hours 275
The Australian Gift 181
The Cost of Production 138
The Reciprocity Question 112
The Sale of Abortifacients 101, 275
The P.A.T.A. 231
U.F.S. Dispensaries 363
Conference of Pharmacy Boards 15
Cricket and Bowls
Bowls 70
Champion Cricketer Bowler of N.S.W. 101
Chemists' Cricket Club 31, 70, 311, 367, 495
College of Pharmacy v. Workingmen's College 160
Interstate Cricket and Bowls 28
Interstate Cricket Match 70
Smoke Social 50
Customs Orders and Regulations 129, 202, 279 158

D

Deaths
Bocklingsale 103
Beddome 103
Bird 106
Bloore 204
Brown (Zlebell) 160
Browne 103
Chellew 204
Dawson 103
Denyer 321
Fryer 4
Goodman 107
Hughes 242
Humble 242
Iliffe 242
Jones 4
Molloy 160
Mollobony 280
Nelson 242
Nicholls 97
Pike 243
Taylor 280
Waller 87
Wells 87
Ward 87
Wilkinson 160
Woodhouse 322
Dental
Dental Board of Victoria 69, 146, 181, 260 301, 485
Annual Report of the Australian College of Dentistry 322
Death of Mr Iliffe 302
Dental Defence 28 158
Legacy for College of Dentistry 487

E

Editorial
A Bright New Year 161
A Patriotic Offer 284

Editorial—continued. Page
A Captious Critic 126
Amending Poisons Bill 250
Australian Poisoning Statistics 326
Conserve Supplies 284
Chemists and Income Tax 364
Jubilee of the Medical School of the Melbourne University 91
Pharmaceutical Education in Australia 176
Pharmacy Board at Ballarat 250
Poisons Legislation in Australia 212
Reciprocity 49
Rights and Privileges of Pharmacists 8
The V.P.E. 284
The British Association 284
The British Pharmacopoeia 250, 447
The Dispensary Question Again 364
The Native Hop Plant 250
The Opium Convention 250
The Sydney Conference 48
War 284
Early Closing
Factories Act Prosecution 445
Is 6 p.m. Practicable? 78
New Zealand Test Case 445
N.S.W. Deputation 78
Estimated Percentage of Expenses, etc. 120
Examination Questions
Final 93, 325, 485
Intermediate 92, 484
Medicals 494
Preliminary 91, 255, 483

F

Factories and Shops Bill 67, 109
Food and Drug Standards 181
Friendly Societies' Bill 339
Friendly Societies' Dispensaries (a short history of the movement in Vict.) Reasons for and against trading with the public 371

G

Grocers' Wages Board 101

H

Health Administration Reform 432

I

Interstate Commission 457

L

Legal
An Impudent Impostor 112
Apprenticeship Cases 17
Barbers in Court 141, 491
Breach of Shops and Factories Act 78
Chemists and the Poisons Book 315
Chloroform in Lozenges 491
Dental Prosecution 231
Dismissing an Apprentice 112
Embezzlement Charge 158, 195
Fined and Bound Over 158
Grocer's Fraud 110
Hired Bottles: High Court Judgment 158
Illegal Sale of Veronal 158
Important Privy Council Decision 273
Price protection Agreement Upheld 273
Prosecutions under the Poisons Act 111, 231, 195, 273
Slander Action 195
Spurious Goods 195
Late Dispensing Fee 56

M

Page

Marriages
Dunhill-McKellar 97
Landmann-Solomon 97
Smart-Cullen 7
Medical News—
A Remarkable Request .. 62
Extension of Prahran Dispensary 230
Medical Inspection in State Schools 175
National Insurance 230
The Medical Congress .. 63
Treatment of Syphilis 110, 161
Venereal Diseases 175
"Medical Journal of Australia" 157, 230
Make No Distinction 244
Medicinal Plants, Local Growth of 482
Motor Ambulance Gift 480

N

New South Wales—
Pharmacy Board, 17, 70, 102, 141, 185, 222, 260, 302, 343, 388, 425, 470
Annual Report 17
Pharm. Soc. .. 19, 70, 103, 147, 186, 222, 261, 303, 343, 389, 425, 471
Annual Meeting 143
Annual Report 143
P.D.L. 262, 489
Nth. Suburban Pharmacists' Association 187
Western Suburban Pharmacists' Association .. 262
Notes—Personal and Trade 21, 72, 104, 150, 168, 225, 307, 346, 391
A Pharmaceutical Experiment Fails 474
A Question of Propriety 103
A Chinese Surgeon 104
A Sydney Chemist's Complaint 264
Action Against Dentist .. 150
A Drug Factory for Hospitals 264
Australian Drug Co. .. 305
Baby Poisoned by Nicotine 226
Chemists' Ball 304
Cautions to Chemist .. 225
Chemists' Bowling Club 224, 265, 346
Chemist Fined for Obstruction 425
Chemists' Wages 71
Chemists' Early Closing 225
Children Eat Strychnine 265
Doctor's Alleged Error 426, 473
Dispensing in Private Hospitals 148
Disinfectants Given Away 264
Drugs, Necessary Commodities 473
Elliott Bros.' Annual Dinner 265
Fassett and Johnson's Australasian Agency .. 20
Food and Drug Labels .. 21
Football Match 265
Increase of Herbalists .. 104
Infant Drinks Ant Poison 72
Illness of Mr. Forster .. 71
Methylation of Spirit .. 223
Mr. Wadsworth Scores Again 105
"Men of Hard Work" .. 307
Nearly Burnt Out 116
Necessary Commodities Commission 426
No Amended Poisons Act 425
Opium in Suit Case 104
Opium Smuggling 265
President of the P.D.L. .. 71
Pharmaceutical Education 149, 224
Poisoning Cases 151
Presentation to Messrs. Wadsworth and C. J. Carroll 304
P.A.T.A. 305
Questions in Parliament 472
Red Tape 103
Spirits of Salts in Mistake for Whisky 226

New South Wales—continued. Page
Sale of Lysol 104
Snake-bite Antidote 21
Sydney Fire Office 71
Sale of Disinfectants .. 103
Serious Charge against a Chemist 104
Scientific Glassware 225
Supply of Opium to Chemists 426
Tariff, The New 474
The A.P.F. 426
The University Senate .. 149
The "Answer" 150
Trading with the Enemy 473
Unruly Undergraduates 223
Visit of Queensland Cricketers 168
Weak Ointments 21
Women Opium Smugglers 150
Zinc Ointment Prosecution 21
Notices .. 8, 48, 82, 94, 126, 203, 209, 498

National Insurance
A British View 106
A Doctor's Experience under the Insurance Act . 190
Australia and Social Insurance 108
Conference with B.M.A. .. 12
Effect on Friendly Societies 12
How Medical Work is scamped in the Panel Surgery 161
Important Conference with B.M.A. 37
National Insurance and the Pharmacist 83
National Insurance and a State Medical Service .. 191
Pelting the Panel 169
The Conference with the B.M.A. 109
The Pharmacist and National Insurance 12
Treatment by I.O.O.F. .. 106
Victorian Appeal Fund 11, 81
What Pharmacists Are Doing 11
New Zealand—
Chemist Fined 76
Latin in Preliminary .. 70
Pharmacy Board Biennial Conference 107
Prosecution re Sale of Opium 157
The Sale of Poison 435

O

Optical Notes—
Examination Questions 193, 491
Lectures in Optics 25, 112, 193
Light Testing Examination 25
Optical Examination.. 193, 491
Opticians' Wages Board.. 481
Registration of Opticians 215, 270
Tasmanian Optical Law 25, 269
Victorian Optical Association Dinner 229
Victorian Optical Committee 269
Obituary
J. J. Wells 195
J. G. Bloore 196
Percival Pike 196
Robt. W. Beddome 401
Benjamin S. Dawson .. 401
W. T. Browne 447
A. Wilkinson 447
Opium Order, An Important 278

P

Practical Notes and Formulae 23
P.A.T.A.—
Additions to List 28, 114
Annual Meeting Victorian Association 113
Annual Report of N.S.W. Association 315
Attack by "Age" 315
Conference with Mr. Zions 27
Co-operators and the P.A.T.A. 315
Council Meeting 77, 113
New South Wales 198, 490

P.A.T.A.—continued. Page
Price Cutting Lowers Quality 315
Revival of Victorian P.A.T.A. 27
The Victorian Association 77, 198, 236, 351, 491
Personal .. 31, 79, 117, 163, 203, 237, 242, 276, 318, 357, 402, 447, 496
Pharmacy Regulations (Victorian) 1914 202
Pharmacists' Stills 242
Poisons Act Amendment Bill 230, 336, 397
Presentation to Dr. Smeal .. 432

Q

Queensland—
Advance in Price of Drugs and Chemicals 348
Alteration of Tariff 487
A Forward Move 309
British Association 349
B.M.A. and Friendly Societies 308
Business Conditions .. 309, 433
Chemist Fined 224
Chemists' Assistants 105
Chemists and Friendly Societies' Dispensaries 487
Central Queensland 398
Control of Trade 487
Control of Trade Act .. 308
Curing the Morphia Habit 433
Defaulters Against Closing Agreement 432
Disloyal 309
Enthetic Diseases 74, 105
Early Closing 487
Exhibition Week 308
Infantile Paralysis 488
Liquid Paraffin not up to Standard 189, 227
Military Pharmacists 308
Medical Dinner 308
North Queensland 398
Opium Regulations 433
Off to the Front 349, 390
Prices Fixed by Board of Control 433
Poison in a Reservoir .. 487
Prices of Proprietary Lines 349
Phar. Soc. 309, 347
Pharmacy Board 74
Personal Items 434
Pharmacy Board Election 22
Strychnine Poisoning .. 433
Special Evening Meeting of Brisbane Pharmacists 308
South Queensland 398
The A.P.F. 487
The Honor Roll 487
Townsville Hospital 433
Townsville P.S. Dispensary 433
Visitors to Brisbane 308
Wages Board Difficulties 74
Wholesale and Retail Conference 486

R

Reviews—
A Critical Revision of the Genus Eucalyptus .. 79, 193
Medical and Pharmaceutical Latin 355
Second Progress Report on Bitter Pit Investigation 192
Therapeutics, Dietetics and Hygiene 270, 313
Research Scholarships, 1914 140
Registration of Masseurs .. 184

S

South Australia
Phar. Soc. 22, 151, 311
Pharmaceutical Council Election 266
Brave Pharmacist 23
Register for 1914 72
What's In a Name? 72
Death (Limbert) 23
Mist. Bismutho. Co. (A.P.F.) 73
Pharmacy Act Prosecution 73
The Insurance Conference 74

Seats Legislation—continued. Page
The Preliminary Examination 141
L.P.L.V.—A Reverie 148
The Specialties 151
Mr. Young as Host 152
Personal 152
Danger of Corrosives 190
What Constitutes Substitution 190
Pharmaceutical Council 237
Social Insurance 237
Obituary 237
Retail Chemists' Defence Association 259, 312
Prices Regulation Committee 312
Chemists' Assistants Association 312
Shortage of Anæsthetics 350
Things in General 350
Gift of Hot Water Bags 350
German Trade in Australia 350
The War and Chemicals 399
Our Interim Troubles 399
Salicylate of Sodium 399
The Kaiser as a "Pharaoh" 399
A German Chemists' Fate 400
The Drought and Observation thereon 444
Doctors and Lodges 444
Sale of Chlorodyne Lozenges 180
Sale of Hypnotics 141
Scientific Notes
Cornstraw Products 231
Native Hop 192
The Constituents of the Leaves and Stems of Dryoleta Latifolia
Select Committee on Proprietary Medicines—
Publication of Report 360
Shops and Factories Bill 132

T

The Month
A Right Move 133
Pressing Statistics 10, 127
Tariff Investigations 10
Growth of Drug Trade 10
Friendly Society Statistics 10
Shops and Factories Bill 49
Important Appeal Case 49
Right on Closing 49
Poisons Legislation 95
Treatment of Enthetic Disease 95
The Annual Reports 95
Food Standards 96
Doctors and Chemists 462
What Is Class To Do In Business 96
The Drug and Cocktail Industry 127
Hospital Supplies 133
Federal Pool Subsidies Committee 148
Uniform Food Standards 148
Chemists' Assistants 148
Red Cross Paraffin Co. 148
Pharmaceutical Training 461
The Trade In Pharmaceutical Products 148
Chemists' Poisoning 148
Soluble Powders 148
Sale of Dry Imide 170
Sale of Poisons 170
Nitrous Ammonia 167
Nitrous Hop 170
The A.P.P. 211
Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference 214
Licensing of Pharmacy 214
Metropolitan Chemists Association 215
The New Pharmacopœia 215
Pharmaceutical Education in New South Wales 215
Retail Chemists of Queensland 215
Constitution of Statutes 238
Necessity for Organisation
Poisons Department Question 259
Examination of Poisons Samples 259
The Poisons Bill 291
Manufacture of Antiseptic Compounds 291

The Month—continued Page
Workmen's Compensation Act 291
Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. 340
Pharmaceutical Education 340
Chinese Doctors and Herbalists 340
Cost of Prescribing 419
Price of Drugs 419
Motor Ambulance Fund 419, 462
Strychnine for Rabbits 419
Pharmacists and Doctors 419
Secret Remedies 420
Mr. Deakin and Chemists' Early Closing 420
Get Busy 420
Tasmania
Pharmacy Board 74, 106, 136, 228, 242, 248, 288
Pharmaceutical Society 75, 107, 118
Tabloid Poisoning 75
Early Closing Proclamations 156
Shops Closing Act 258
C. E. Tritton Fund 317
Trade Mark Applications 278
Trade Notes 82, 84, 118, 161, 202, 240, 277, 320, 357, 442, 447, 497
The Business Side 129
The Pin the Cause
Chemists Fined for Selling Liquid Paraffin not up to Standard 189
Life's Little Enterprise 116
Liquid Paraffin 82, 178, 207
"Best" Oil 141
Red Cross Paraffin Co. 128
Results of Examination of Certain Brands of Paraffinum Liquidum 137
The Tariff 280, 461
Tariff: The New Commonwealth 451
The Science of the Shop Front 447

V

Victoria
Pharmacy Board 15, 97, 136, 180, 216, 257, 288, 322, 428, 477
Annual Report 50
Auditor's Appointment of 476
Sale of Chlorodyne Lozenges 139
Bill to Amend the Poisons Acts 280, 336, 397
The New B.P. 255, 429
Opium Regulations 459
Poisoning Statistics 503
Ergotine and the Poisons Act 217
Statutes Consolidation of 481
Vermin Destruction Inspection 181, 217
Industrial Poisons 198
Pharmaceutical Society 15, 65, 99, 138, 181, 218, 256, 289, 341, 381, 429, 476
Annual Report 97
Proposed Amendment of Shops Bill 100
Annual Meeting 120
College Council 177
College of Pharmacy Site 219
Lectures Re The 1911 477
The College Council 438
The Society's Prize 440
Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. 20, 114, 207, 317, 451
Second Annual Meeting 136
Extraordinary General Meeting 489
Lodge Dispensing Bendigo 340
Lodge Dispensing the third 480
Metropolitan Chemists' Association 65, 101, 182, 185, 220, 298, 342, 383, 441, 481

Metropolitan Chemists' Association—continued Page
City Section 68, 102, 183, 221, 342, 396, 441, 482
Why the M.C.A. Deserves Your Support 221
Annual Meetings 130
South Suburban Chemists' Association 69, 220
Smoke Night 69
Popular Pharmacist Entertained 110
The Sigma Co. Ltd.—First Annual Meeting 397

W

War Notes
A Chance for Australia 422
Army Compounders 369
Australian Pharmacist in London 106
British Red Cross Society 287
Business Conditions 353
Chemistry of War 121
Commissions for Pharmacists 469
Condy and Mitchell's Preparations 129
Denaturing Spirits 121
Doctors and Lodges 286
Donation to Red Cross Fund 421
Dr. Ham Joins Army Corps 421
Duty-free Alcohol 353
E. Norton Grimwade's Enemy Patents 469
Extending the A.P.P. 372
Tour 421
Food and Drug Regulations 155
German-American Pharmaceutical Assoc. 332, 372
General News 287, 332
Gift of Hot Water Bags 287
Medical Students and the Insurance Prices Affected 332
Interesting London Mail Reports 369
Issue of Price Lists 466
Lessons to be Learnt from Commercial Germany 369
List of Subscriptions to Motor Ambulances 450, 477
London News 421, 468
Lysol 372
Lysol and Aspirin 422
Need We Import Our Drugs? 467
Nth. Sydney and the War 371
Position of Friendly Societies 423
Proposal to Present Motor Ambulance 368
Prices and Stocks of Drugs 286
Prohibited Exports 332, 372
Serums Requisitioned 372
The Pharmacist in War Time 470
The Embargo on Anæsthetics 332
The Patriotic Fund 332, 372
War 287
The War and the Drug Trade 332
The Shortage of Drugs 421
The R.M.A. Motor Ambulance Fund 422
The Increased Cost of Medicines 192
Trading with the Enemy 423, 466
Trade War Against Germany 467
Wages Board for Hospital Attendants 221
War Prices 372
Workers' Compensation Act 100, 298, 331
Western Australia
Meeting of Goldfields' Chemists 24
Pharmaceutical Council 325
Annual Report 352
Pharmacy and Poisons Bill 1888 24
Practice by a Herbalist 267
Perth and Suburban Chemists' Association 351
Roll of Honour 188

Military Motor Ambulance, Presented to the Commonwealth Defence Department
By the Pharmacists of Victoria and their Assistants.

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THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

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No. 348. DECEMBER 21ST, 1914. Vol. XXIX.

The New Commonwealth Tariff.

SCHEDULE OF ALTERATIONS.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Fisher) laid on the table of the House of Representatives, on December 3, the schedule of duties to be collected under the new tariff, which at once came into operation. Pharmacists are not greatly affected. The following table shows at a glance the principal items of interest to pharmacists, the increases appearing in the third column. The duties on British goods have been raised in very few instances:—

INTERPRETATION.

All imitations to be dutiable at the rate chargeable on the goods they imitate, unless such rate is less than the rate which would otherwise be chargeable on the imitations.

"Proof" or "Proof Spirit" means spirit of a strength equal to that of pure ethyl alcohol compounded with distilled water so that the resultant mixture at a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit has a specific gravity of 0·9198 as compared with that of distilled water at the same temperature.

"Non-spirituous" means free from spirit or containing not more than two per cent. of proof spirit.

"Spirituous" means containing more than two per cent. of proof spirit.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Tariff Items	New Duties. United Kingdom.	Foreign.	Increase.
Division I. Ale, Spirits, and Beverages.			
N.B.—ITEMS MARKED WITH AN ASTERISK REPRESENT INCREASES ON FOREIGN GOODS, AND WITH A CROSS INCREASES ON BRITISH GOODS.			
Spirits and spirituous liquors, n.e.i.—			
(A) When not exceeding the strength of proof, per gallon	17/-	17/-	3/-
(B) When exceeding the strength of proof, per proof gallon	17/-	17/-	3/-
Amylic Alcoholic and Fusel Oil—			
(A) Denaturated in accordance with Departmental By-laws	Free	Free	—
(B) Not denaturated in accordance with Departmental By-laws, per gallon	17/-	17/-	3/-
Collodion, per gallon	3/-	3/-	—
Wood Naphtha, Methyl Alcohol, and Acetone, per gallon	1/-	1/-	—
Spirits, denaturated, or to be denaturated in accordance with Departmental By-laws prior to delivery, and being not less than 65 o.p., per gallon	1/-	1/-	—
Perfumed Spirits and Bay Rum, per gallon	25/-	25/-	—
Spirituous Preparations, viz.:—Essences Fruit Ethers, Aromas and Flavours, Fluid Extracts, Sarsaparilla, Tinctures, Medicines, Infusions, Toilet Preparations, Limejuice and other Fruit Juices and Fruit Syrups, containing—			
(A) Not more than 25 p.c. of proof spirit, per gallon	4/3	4/3	9d.
(B) More than 25 p.c., but not more than 50 p.c. of proof spirit, per gallon	8/6	8/6	1/6
(C) More than 50 p.c., but not more than 75 p.c. of proof spirit per gallon	12/9	12/9	2/3
(D) More than 75 p.c. of proof spirit, but not over proof, per gallon	17/-	17/-	3/-
(E) Over proof to be charged as spirituous liquors under first item (B) above.			
Sulphuric Ether and other Ethers, n.e.i.:—			
(A) Containing 5 p.c. and more of proof spirit, per proof gallon	17/-	17/-	3/-
(B) Containing less than 5 p.c. of proof spirit	Free	Free	—
Non-spirituous Ethereal Fruit Essences and Artificial Fruit Essences, Ethers, Aromas and Flavours, ad val.	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	—
Limejuice and other Fruit Juices and Fruit Syrups, and substitutes therefor, non-spirituous:—			
(A) In bulk, per gallon	9d.	9d.	—
(B) In bottle, per gallon	1/6	1/6	—
Table Waters (Aerated or Mineral) and preparations n.e.i. packed for household use for the production thereof; *preparations n.e.i. for compounding non-alcoholic beverages*, ad val.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.	—
Division IV. Agricultural Products and Groceries.			
Confectionery, Cocoa and Chocolate, viz.—			
(A) Cocoa Beans	Free	Free	
(B) Cocoa Shells and Nibs; Cocoa Mass Paste or Slab, unsweetened, per lb.	½d.	¾d.	¼d.
(C) Cocoa Butter, Caramel; Caramel Paste and Caramel Butter, per lb.	1½d.	2d.	½d.
(D) Cocoa and Chocolate, for potable use, in powdered or granulated form, per lb.	2d.	2½d.	½d.
(E) Confectionery, n.e.i., including Cocoa and Chocolate prepared for edible use, or potable use (not in powdered or granulated form); Bon-bons and mixed packets of Confectionery containing trinkets (gross weights); Sugar Candy, Medicated Confectionery, Cachous; and Crystallized or Candied Fruits, per lb.	7d.	3½d.	½d.
or ad val. (whichever rate returns the higher duty)	30 p.c.	40 p.c.	—
(F) Confectionery, ornamental but not edible, ad val.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Copra	Free	Free	—
Egg albumen, dry, per lb.	2/6	2/6	
Infants' and invalids' foods as prescribed by Departmental By-laws	Free	Free	
Hops	6d.	6d.	—
Linseed for the manufacture of oil and cake and Linseed for cultivation under Departmental By-laws	Free	Free	
Linseed Meal, per ton	4/-	4/-	—
Liquorice—			
(A) Root in its natural state	Free	Free	—
(B) Crude, Crude Paste, and Block Juice, per lb.	1d.	1d.	
(C) Other, per lb.	2½d.	3d.	—
(D) When the invoice value, including the inside packages, exceeds 1/- per lb., ad val.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.	

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

TARIFF ITEMS.	New Duties. United Kingdom.	Foreign.	Increase.
DIVISION IV.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND GROCERIES—*continued.*			
Malt Extract, non-spirituous, including peptonized malt extract, per lb. -	2d.	2d.	—
Potted or Concentrated, including extracts of, and Meat Jellies; and preparations for making Soup, ad val. - - - - -	25 p.c.	30 p.c.	—
Milk (including Cream)—			
(A) Preserved, Condensed, Concentrated, Peptonized, and Frozen :—			
(1) Sweetened, per lb. - - - - - -	1½d.	2d.	—
(2) Unsweetened, per lb. - - - - - -	1d.	1½d.	—
(B) Dried or in Powder form, per lb. - - - - -	1½d.	2d.	—
Oilmen's Stores, n.e.i., being Groceries, including Culinary and Flavouring Essences non-spirituous, Soap Dyes, and Condition Foods, n.e.i.; Food for Birds in packages for retail sale; Goods put up for household use not elsewhere dutiable at a higher rate, ad val. - - -	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	—
Seed (Cotton), for the manufacture of Cotton Seed Cake and denaturated Cotton Seed Oil may be delivered free as prescribed by Departmental By-laws.			
Soap—			
(A) Toilet, Fancy, or Medicated, per lb. - - - -	5d.	6d.	1d† 2d*
or ad val. - - - -	30 p.c.	35 p.c.	10 p.c.
(whichever rate returns the higher duty).			
(B) N.E.I.; also Soap Substitutes and Compounded Detergents for washing and cleansing purposes, not including saponaceous disinfectants, ad val.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.	5 p.c.† 10 p.c.*
Sparklets, for Aerating Waters - - - - - -	Free	Free	—
Waxes, n.e.i., including Stearine, Paraffine Wax, Beeswax, Carnauba, Ceresine, and Japanese or Vegetable Wax, per lb. - - - - -	1d.	1d.	—
Division VI.—Metals and Machinery.			
(A) Weighing Machines; Weighbridges; Scales, n.e.i.; including Tanners' Measuring Machines; Chemists' Counter Scales; Spring Balances and Steelyards; Weights n.e.i.; Adding and Computing Machines and all Attachments; Time Registers and Detectors; Cash Registers; Combined Bagging, Weighing, and Sewing Machines, ad val. - -	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	10 p.c.*
(B) Scales, viz. :—Chemical, analytical, and assay, including weights; and precision and physical balances, ad val. - - - -	Free	10 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Capsules, Metallic, ad val. - - - - - -	Free	10 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Cylinders for Anhydrous Ammonia and for Gas, ad val. - - -	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.*
Electrotypes and Stereotypes, per block of 12 square inches and under -	1/6	2/-	6d.† 1/-*
for every square inch over 12 square inches -	1½d.	2d.	½d.† 1d*
Sprinklers (not being partly or wholly of gold or silver) for perfume bottles, ad val. - - - - - - - -	Free	10 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Tubes (Collapsible) empty, but not including Tubes having printed paper attached thereto, ad val. - - - - -	Free	10 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Division VII.—Oils, Paints, and Varnishes.			
French Chalk and other preparations of Steatite, n.e.i., ad val. - -	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	—
Oils in bulk or otherwise, viz. :—Birch Tar Oil; Cloth Oil for use in the manufacture of Textile Goods, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws; Pine; Fir Tree; Unrefined Fish Oils; Seal; Whale; Penguin; Petroleum (crude); Degras; Sod; Mirbane; and Turpentine, per gal. - -	Free	1d.	1d.*
Oils: In vessels exceeding one gallon, viz. :—			
China, Sesame and Soya Bean Oils, when denaturated as prescribed by Departmental By-laws, per gal. - - - - -	Free	3d.	—
Castor; Turkey Red Oil; Commercial Oleic Acid; Linseed, Tung and other Vegetable Paint Oils, per gal. - - - - - -	6d.	8d.	2d.*
Vegetable Oils, Edible, n.e.i., when denaturated as prescribed by Departmental By-laws, per gal. - - - - -	6d.	8d.	—
Division VIII.—Earthenware, Cement, China, Glass, and Stone.			
(A) Portland Cement, Plaster of Paris, and other like preparations having Magnesia or Sulphate of Lime as a basis; Magnesia, Magnesium Carbonate, and Magnesium Chloride, in packages containing over 14 lb.; also Gypsum, per cwt. - - - - - -	1/-	1/6	6d.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued*

Items from	New Duties — United Kingdom.	Foreign.	Increase.
DIVISION VIII.—EARTHENWARE, CEMENT, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONE—*cont*			
Scientific Apparatus, Porcelain, viz.:—			
Crucibles, Tubes, Pressure Filters, and Evaporating Dishes for Laboratory use, ad val. - -	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.*
China Parian and Porcelain Ware, ad val. - -	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	—
Roasting Dishes, Assay Furnaces, Crucibles, Skittle Pots, Scorifiers, and Muffles, ad val. - - - - -	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Earthenware, viz.:—			
Earthenware Brownware, and Stoneware, including Glazed or Enamelled Fireclay Manufactures, n.e.i., ad val. - -	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	—
Glass, viz.:—			
Glass for Photographic Plates, under Departmental By-laws, ad val. -	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Glass, n.e.i., also Seltzogenes and accessories and Syphon Bottles, ad val. -	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	—
Glass, viz.:—Lenses, n.e.i., Locket, Brooch, and Watch Glasses, ad val. -	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Glass, viz.:—Gas Analysis Apparatus; Arsenic Testing Apparatus and Tubes; Evaporating Basins, ad val. - - -	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Scientific Apparatus (Glass), viz.:—Beakers, Flasks, also Carbonic Acid, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Decomposing Water, and Bacteriological Apparatus of Glass, ad val. - - - -	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Tubes and Rods of Resistant Glass, Articles of Fused Silica; Glass Retorts exceeding a quart in capacity, ad val. - - -	Free	5 p.c.	—
Glass Cells for Primary and Secondary Electric Batteries, ad val. - -	Free	5 p.c.	—
Glassware, n.e.i., ad val. - - -	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	—
Bottle Stoppers, n.e.i.; also Glass Bottle Marbles, ad val. - -	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.*
(a) Bottles and Jars empty up to and including 5 drams of fluid capacity, ad val.	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.*
(b) Bottles, Flasks, and Jars fancy, ground, or cut glass, empty, over 5 drams fluid capacity, and Glass Stoppers, ad val. - -	25 p.c.	30 p.c.	—
(c) Bottles, Flasks, and Jars, n.e.i., empty, ad val. - - -	30 p.c.	40 p.c.	5 p.c.
Bottles, Flasks, and Jars, n.e.i., containing goods not subject to ad valorem duty, and not exempted from duty under Item 408:—			
(a) Bottles and Jars up to and including capacity of 5 fluid drams, per dozen	Free	2d.	2d.*
(b) Over 5 drams and not exceeding 10 ozs. fluid capacity, per dozen -	2d.	3d.	1½d.
(c) Over 10 ozs. and not exceeding 20 ozs. fluid capacity, per dozen -	3d.	4d.	2d.
(d) Over 20 ozs. and not exceeding 60 ozs. fluid capacity, per dozen -	4d.	6d.	3½d.
(e) Over 60 ozs. fluid capacity, ad val. - - - -	25 p.c.	30 p.c.	5 p.c.†
(f) Bottles, Flasks, and Jars, fancy, ground, or cut glass, over 5 drams fluid capacity; also stoppers for such bottles, ad val. -	25 p.c.	30 p.c.	5 p.c.†
Shellac, Sandarac, Dextrine, Mastic, and other Dry Gums, ad val. -	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.*
Pestles and Mortars of any material, ad val. -	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.*

Division IX.—Drugs and Chemicals.

Acetic Acid, Extract, or Essence of Vinegar:—			
(a) Vinegar, standard (as prescribed by Departmental By-laws), the product of malt or grain or fruit juice by alcoholic and acetic fermentation, containing not more than 6 per cent. of absolute Acetic Acid, per gal. -	6d.	8d.	2d.*
(b) Vinegar, not the product of malt or grain or fruit juice, per gal. -	2/-	2/6	6d.*
(c) Solutions, Extracts, or Essences, containing not more than 6 per cent. but not more than 30 per cent. of absolute Acetic Acid, per gal. - -	3/9	4/6	9d.*
(d) Solutions, Extracts, or Essences, containing more than 30 per cent., of absolute Acetic Acid, for every extra 10 per cent., or part thereof, per gal.	1/3	1/6	3d.*
Acetates for the manufacture of Acetic Acid, ad val.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Acids, viz.:—Muriatic, Nitric, and Sulphuric, ad val. - -	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Cresylic Acid, Lunge's Coke-oven Oil, Coal Tar Oil, Carbolic Acid, ad val.	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.
Naphthalene, Crude, ad val.	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Naphthalene, n.e.i., ad val. -	25 p.c.	30 p.c.	5 p.c.*
(a) Sheep Washes and Cattle and Horse Washes, Insecticides and Disinfectants—Liquids in drums containing not less than 5 gallons, and when in other than glass drums, in packages of a capacity not less than 28 lbs., ad val.	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.*
(b) Preparations having Formaldehyde or containing Formaldehyde, n.e.i., Insecticides and Disinfectants, n.e.i., ad val. -	10 p.c.	15 p.c.	—

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

TARIFF ITEMS.	New Duties. United Kingdom.	Foreign.	Increase.
DIVISION IX.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—*continued.*			
Fly Papers, chemical sticky, ad val.	10 p.c.	15 p.c.	5 p.c.
Ammonia, viz. :—			
(A) Acetate, Carbonate, Anhydrous, and Liquid, ad val.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	5 p.c.
(B) Muriate and Sulphate, ad val.	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.
Voltoids of Sal-ammoniac, ad val.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Carbide of Calcium, ad val.	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Bromide Salts; Cyanide of Potassium and Cyanide of Sodium, ad val.	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Thiosulphates (hyposulphites), and Hydrosulphites containing zinc sulphite or formaldehyde, ad val.	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Soda Crystals, per cwt.	1/-	1/3	3d.*
Carbonic Acid Gas, per lb.	2d.	2½d.	½d.*
Carbonate and Bicarbonate of Soda, ad val.	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, and Citric Acid, ad val.	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Drugs and Chemicals, viz. :—			
(A) Salicylic Acid and other Food Preservatives, n.e.i.; Salicylate of Soda; Sulphites and Bisulphites of Potassium; Bisulphite of Sodium, Calcium, and Magnesium; and Foaming Powders and Liquids including Malto-Peptone Yeast Food, Yeast Food Preservatives, Yeast Nourishment, Quillaya Bark, Saponarias Glycyrrhizin and its compounds, ad val.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	—
(B) Boric Acid, per cwt.	7/-	8/6	—
(C) Saccharin and other similar substitutes for Sugar, and substances capable of conversion into such substitutes for Sugar, per lb.	30/-	35/-	5/-*
Chemicals and Drugs, n.e.i., other than those packed for use in the household, ad val.	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Opium, for medicinal purposes only, under Departmental By-laws—			
(A) Opium, per lb.	30/-	35/-	5/-*
(B) Opium, Extracts of, per lb.	60/-	70/-	10/-*
Opium contained in any medicinal preparation when such preparation would not be liable to higher duty under any other heading, per lb.	30/-	35/-	5/-*
Bacteriological Products and Serum, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws	Free	Free	—
Medicines :—			
(A) Pharmaceutical Preparations; Patent and Proprietary Medicines and other Medicinal Preparations; Chemicals and Drugs packed for use in the household, n.e.i.; Medicinal Extracts; Essences; Juices; Infusions; Solutions; Emulsions; Confections; and Syrups; Pills; Pilules; Tabloids; Soloids; Ovoids; Tablets; Capsules; Cachets; Suppositories; Pessaries, n.e.i.; Poultices; Salves; Cerates; Ointments; Liniments; Lotions; Pastes and the like; Medicinal Waters and Oils, n.e.i.; and Medicines for Animals, ad val.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	5 p.c.*
(B) Spirituous, ad val. (Or according to the rates provided in Division 1., whichever rate returns the higher duty).	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Plasters, Medicated and Unmedicated, ad val.	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Essential Oils, non-spirituous, n.e.i., ad val.	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Essential Oils, and Fat containing extract of flowers used in making perfumes, ad val.	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Unrefined Glycerine and unrefined Lanoline (Crude Wool-fat); Camphor, ad val.	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.*
(A) Petroleum Jelly, in packages containing not less than 3 cwt., ad val.	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.*
(B) Fuller's Earth, in bulk, per cwt.	1/-	1/3	3d.*
(C) Perfumery; Perfumed Ammonia; Toilet Preparations (perfumed or not), non-spirituous, and spirituous when the duty payable under item 9 is less than that payable under this item; refined Lanoline; refined Glycerine; and Petroleum Jelly in packages containing less than 3 cwt., ad val.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.	—
(D) Perfumes, artificial (synthetic), in concentrated form, non-spirituous, for manufacturing purposes under Departmental By-laws	Free	Free	—
(E) Perfumes, artificial (synthetic), in concentrated form, non-spirituous, per fluid ounce	3/-	3/-	—

Tariff Items	New Duties. United Kingdom.	Foreign	Increase
Division XI. Jewellery and Fancy Goods.			
Combs (toilet), and Shaving Sets not included under Item 376 (A), ad val.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	—
Spectacles and Spectacle Frames (not being partly or wholly of gold), Spectacle Glasses and Lenses, and Magnifying and Reading Glasses mounted, except when the mountings are partly or wholly of gold or silver, ad val.	Free	10 p.c	10 p.c.*
Spectacle Cases, of all kinds not being partly or wholly of gold or silver, or gold or silver plated, ad val.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Division XII. Hides, Leather, and Rubber.			
Leather, viz.:— (A) Chamois Leather	Free	Free	—
(A) India-rubber Syringes, Enemas, Injection Bottles, Urinals, and Air and Water Beds; Air Cushions and Pillows; and cut sheet Surgical Tubing, ad val.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	5 p.c.† 25 p.c.*
(B) Rubber and other Hose; Rubber Manufactures, n.e.i., and Articles, n.e.i., in which rubber forms a part; including Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Leggings, Knee Caps, Thigh-pieces and Wristlets; Rubber Stoppers or Corks; Photographic Accessories of Rubber not being Integral Parts of Cameras, ad val.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.	5 p.c.† 10 p.c.*
Division XVI.—Miscellaneous.			
Articles of an advertising character, and which would not otherwise be dutiable at a higher rate of duty under any other heading, including all Articles which would be free but for their advertising characteristics, ad val.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.	—
Articles, not included under any other heading in the Tariff, of Celluloid, Xylonite, Bone, Ivory, Pulp, Papiermaché, Indurated Fibre, or Asbestos, ad val.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Atomizers n.e.i., Fumigators, Odorizers, Vaporizers, and the like, ad val.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	—
Brushes, viz.:—			
(B) Hair, Tooth, Scrubbing, and other Brushes n.e.i., and Brush Sets for hairs; Bristles or Hair, partly or wholly dressed (except Bristles known as China, Indian, and white French) and all mixtures for use in the manufacture of brush heads or knots, ad val.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.	5 p.c.†*
Cameras and Magic or Optical Lanterns, including mounted lenses and accessories n.e.i., ad val.	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Photographic Dry Plates and Negatives, ad val.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	—
(A) Lantern Slides, Photographic Sensitized Films, Photographic Sensitized Papers n.e.i., Linen, or other material, Photographic Mounts; Photographic Backgrounds (mounted or unmounted); Photographs of Australian subjects; Postcards (sensitized with or without letter press); Stereoscopic Views; Powdered Magnesium; Sulphite of Soda; Nitrate of Silver; and Chloride of Gold, ad val.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.	—
(B) Photographic Materials, viz.:—			
(1) Platinotype Paper, Autotype Paper, ad val.	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.*
(2) Metabisulphite of Potassium and Metabisulphite of Sodium, under Departmental By-laws, ad val.	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.*
Corks:—(A) Small Corks (up to 12-oz. bottles), and rings, per lb.	1/-	1/-	—
or ad val.	35 p.c.	35 p.c.	5 p.c.†*
(whichever rate returns the higher duty)			
(B) N.E.I., including bungs, per lb.	6d.	6d.	—
or ad val.	35 p.c.	35 p.c.	5 p.c.†*
(whichever rate returns the higher duty)			
Filters n.e.i., ad val.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	5 p.c.† 10 p.c.*
Scientific Instruments and Apparatus free, except Instruments made of glass for measuring the density of Liquids, Solids and Gases; including Hydrometers, Saccharometers, Lactometers, Salinometers, and Barkometers, ad val.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	—
Surgical Appliances n.e.i., including Belts, Trusses, Pads, Corsets, Braces, Breast Supports, Vaccination Shields, ad val.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	—

THE EXCISE TARIFF.

Articles.	Rate of Duty.	Increase
Spirits—		
Spirits n.e.i., per proof gallon	16/-	3/-
Spirit for industrial or scientific purposes, subject to Regulations, per proof gallon	16/-	3/-
Methylated spirits, subject to Regulations	Free	—
Spirit for fortifying Australian wine or for making vinegar, subject to Regulations, per proof gallon	8d.	2d.
Spirits for the manufacture, from Australian products exclusively, of scents and toilet preparations, subject to Regulations, per gallon	10/-	—
Amylic Alcohol and Fusel Oil, per gallon	16/-	3/-
Saccharin and other similar substitutes for sugar, per lb.	£1	—

The Interstate Commission.

Medicinal Opium.

Evidence was given before the Interstate Commission in Melbourne on November 26 in reference to the abolition of the duty on medicinal opium in pharmaceutical preparations containing opium.

Mr. C. L. Butchers, secretary Pharmaceutical Society, said that the general principle adopted in framing the duties in Division IX. of the Tariff was to place as few restrictions as possible on the importation of crude drugs and chemicals. This was in order that hospitals and dispensaries and the sick and suffering should be taxed as lightly as possible so far as medicines were concerned. Even the duty on packed pharmaceuticals and proprietary medicines had been fixed as low as 15 per cent. At present the duty on medicinal opium was 30s. per lb. Originally this rate was fixed with a view of checking the importation of opium for smoking purposes. Since then Federal and State prohibitions on the irregular use of the drug had been enacted, and every ounce of opium used by pharmacists had to be accounted for. Morphia and cocaine were admitted free, and it was illogical to tax medicinal opium to such a high extent. The duty did not touch locally grown opium. Experts had proved that opium could be produced locally. It was a question of policy whether this should be encouraged or not, but this did not affect the question at issue, namely, that the present duty was illogical, and unnecessary, and that all reasonable precautions were already taken to prevent the illegitimate use of the drug.

Mr. S. Fripp, a member of the firm of Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., wholesale druggists, said that he agreed with the evidence of the previous witness, with the exception that if it was decided to encourage the local production of opium the growers were entitled to a small duty. Opium was admitted free into Great Britain. Before the war it cost about 10s. a lb. in London. The present duty was always regarded as a luxury tax. When originally imported opium smoking was not illegal, and it was thought that if people wanted to smoke opium they should be taxed. Since federation smoking opium had been absolutely prohibited. All that was now admitted was opium for medicinal purposes pure and simple. He saw no reason for singling out this drug and taxing it heavily. A high duty only induced a greater tendency to smuggling. Australia was a suitable place to grow opium. He had bought hundredweights of the local article some years ago. About 3 or 4 cwt. had been grown at Bacchus Marsh and Glenmaggie. He did not think one ounce of this had been used for smoking. In his opinion, it was not suitable for this purpose. It was very rich in morphia. For some reason or other the Chinese did not like it. He had tried very hard to buy Victorian opium this year, but only succeeded in getting 2 lbs. He thought the present precautions were ample, and that there was very little possibility of any leakage occurring. Another anomaly was that whilst morphia was admitted free the duty on medicinal opium was assessed on the quantity of morphia it contained. According to the B.P., it should contain about 10 per cent. of morphia. If opium was imported containing 20 per cent. morphia, the duty was 60/- per lb. This was an anomaly which should be rectified.

Mr. F. Buckhurst, president of P.D.L., supported the request for the abolition of the duty. The present high duty was a tax on the sick and suffering without any corresponding good results. A proportion of the tax also fell on retail pharmacists, who were unable to pass the charge on to their customers. He could not understand why the high duty of 30s. had been allowed to remain, especially as practically no opium was manufactured locally. Pharmacists were only too willing to co-operate with the Federal Government in putting down the illegitimate use of opium and habit-forming drugs. The Pharmacy Board of Victoria, of which he was a member, had passed a regulation prohibiting the sale of morphia, cocaine and similar drugs, except on a doctor's prescription. He did not think the present duty had any deterrent effect so far as smoking was concerned. People who wanted to smoke opium were prepared to pay for it. In his opinion, it would be wise to place it on the free list, or manufacture it locally under Government supervision. Speaking as the representative of the Federal Committee of Pharmaceutical Defence, he strongly advocated the removal of the duty.

The Spirit Duties

James Brand Brewer, fruit grower and dairyman, said he was secretary of the Australian

[illegible] Customs Tariff, which allowed a rebate of [illegible] duty on spirit produced from fruit other than grapes. The present duty was 10s and 12s per gallon. The concession should be reduced to 5s per gallon, so that interstate [illegible] would be placed [illegible] manufacturers of spirits. The Australian Distillery Co. could afford £1 per ton for this fruit, if the duties were reduced.

Charles Payne Preston, Director of the Australasian Distillery Co., South Melbourne, supported the application. Practically all the waste fruit in France and Germany was used to distil spirit.

GLYCERINE.

The proposal to remove the duty on glycerine used in the manufacture of explosives was opposed by Mr. F. W. Kitchen, of J. Kitchen and Sons. Witness stated that if the duty was abolished the manufacture of refined glycerine here would have to be abandoned. The duty assisted manufacturers of candles.

ARSENATE OF LEAD.

Franklyn Reginald Mellor, a fruit exporter, applied for British preference, and for free entry when in packages 14 lb. and over, of arsenate of lead used for fruit tree spraying. Small fruit growers were penalised by duties on small quantities of arsenate of lead. Great Britain was such a large consumer of our fruit that she should be granted preference in our raw material.

INFANTS' FOODS.

Frederick Joseph Nathan, of Joseph Nathan and Co., Wellington, N.Z., applied for the removal of the duty on "Glaxo," a baby's food. "Glaxo" was not a commercial dry milk.

Mr. Lockyer. The analyst says it is no different from ordinary dry milk.

Witness. Well, why not put it on the same footing as other foods with a dry milk basis? Many of them have not to pay duty.

CHEMICALS.

Richard Jacques Fletcher, manufacturing chemist, of North Geelong, asked that preference be extended to Great Britain in the import of chemicals.

MEDICINE AND PERFUMERY.

Robert Edith Wood, business manager for Felton, Grimwade and Co., manufacturing chemists, suggested a revision of the tariff regarding spirits, spirituous preparations, medicine and perfumery. Refering to spirits and spirituous preparations, he asked that the practice of charging duty according to strength, with two exceptions ("under 25 per cent." and "more than 25 per cent." under tariff item 9) be abandoned. The tariff on "under 25 per cent." should be 7s per proof gallon, and on "over 25 per cent." 30s per proof gallon. On pharmaceutical preparations the tariff should be 35 per cent., and there should be an increase on the duty on toilet preparations from 25 to 30 per cent.

The Chief Commissioner. Does your factory pay under present conditions?

Witness. We don't think it shows any profit. Owing to the want of tariff protection (and our [illegible] is one which has not had [illegible] that direction) we find that our [illegible] not increase as it should. We must look to our factory to show a profit, but as a matter of fact, it has shown a small one, due principally to one or two reasons (which [illegible] the Commission). Our general [illegible] is keeping ahead, but it is due to improved [illegible]. The price of everything we want, [illegible], coals, and the price of labour, has gone up, but at the same time our output has not increased. English houses have agents scouring the country for orders, and supply the chemists' [illegible] which we cannot compete with. We are losing business. Ether and chloroform and many other lines were hard to obtain under present conditions, and our firm were ready to undertake the manufacture of these and other goods, but were loth to invest some thousands of pounds in plant, only to find shortly after war had ceased that this country was again the dumping ground of such products produced on the Continent under cheap labour conditions. Ether and chloroform were admitted free, and we required to be assured of protection to make it worth our while to instal new and additional plant.

The Chief Commissioner instructed witness and all other applicants in the same section to prepare statements setting out the position of the industry, and their reasons for requesting its protection.

Federal Customs' Notices.

Customs Tariff 1908-11, Item 293.

Gazette Notice No. 83, 17th October, 1914.

Opium for Medicinal purposes only may be imported subject to Item 293 of the *Customs Tariff* 1908-11, and in accordance with the conditions authorised by Proclamation referring to the importation of Opium published in *Gazette*, No. 71, dated 12th September, 1914.

The By-law published in *Gazette*, No. 63, dated 12th December, 1908, in as far as it refers to Opium, and By-law No. 171, published in *Gazette*, No. 52, dated 1st July, 1911, are hereby cancelled.

AUSTRALIAN SPIRITS FOR USE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SCENTS AND TOILET PREPARATIONS.

Order No. 1751, 26th October, 1914.

The manufacture of scents and toilet preparations with spirits permitted entry under Excise Tariff, Item 11, will be allowed subject to the following conditions:—

(1) All applications and formulæ for manufacture must be submitted for examination by the Federal Analyst, Melbourne.

(2) As a general rule not less than 2 oz. of essential perfume oils (non-spirituous) must be added under official supervision to each gallon of spirit.

(3) The use of a single essential perfume oil is not to be permitted.

(4) No essential oils for perfume making are to be used unless certified by a Customs Analyst as non-spirituous.
(5) With regard to supervision of manufacture of toilet preparations, an officer must be present when the approved ingredients are added in approved quantities to the spirit.

This order is to come into operation on 1st January, 1915.

USE OF ACETONE OIL FOR METHYLATING PURPOSES.

Order No. 1755, 26th October, 1914.

G.O. 1244 (2).—Acetone oil may be allowed, temporarily, for use as a denaturant for spirits in lieu of Pyridine.

The Acetone oil must comply with the following standards:—

(1) Color.—Clear pale yellow.
(2) Sp. gr. at 15 deg. C.—From 0.825 to 0.850.
(3) Oil separated by Soda-lye.—After shaking 20 c.c. of Acetone oil with 30 c.c. of Soda-lye of sp. gr. 1.35, and allowing to stand for half-hour, at least 19 c.c. oil should separate.
(4) Distillation Test.—The fraction which distils up to 140 deg. C. should measure approximately 80 per cent. by volume.
(5) The mixture obtained by the addition of ¼ per cent. by volume of Acetone oil to 100 parts of spirit of 65 deg. O.P., should possess a distinct odour of Acetone oil.

MATERIALS FOR DENATURATING SPIRITS.

Department of Trade and Customs,
Melbourne, 27th November, 1914.

Order No. 1760.—Spirits for the manufacture of Anæsthetic Ether, Chloroform, Chloral and Chloral Hydrate may be cleared without payment of duty subject to denaturation to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs.

Spirits for the Manufacture of Ether.—The following method of denaturation may be permitted:—

(a) By the admixture of 10 gallons of ordinary ether with 100 gallons of rectified spirit; and in the case of alcohol charged into the still along with sulphuric acid.
(b) By admixture of at least 50 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid with the rectified spirit used in the charge.

Spirits for the manufacture of Chloroform, Chloral and Chloral Hydrate may be denaturated by the addition of 0.05 per cent. of Bone Oil. The Bone Oil must conform to the standard set out in the Order.

The following alternative method for denaturating spirits for the manufacture of Chloroform may be permitted:—

50 ounces of Chloroform to be added to each 100 gallons of spirit, together with the addition of a few pounds of calcium hypochlorite required for the process of manufacture.

The denaturation must be performed under supervision of an officer, whose services must be paid for at the rate of 2s. per hour.

Articles.

What is the Intrinsic Value of a Bottle of Medicine.

By "Chemicus."

During several years of fairly intimate acquaintance with pharmacists, old and young, I have seen many grow up from boyhood and blossom forth into fully developed masters of their own pharmacies. I have observed to my pleasure that many of these are actuated with the highest sense of commercial morality, and to my regret, that others have developed into undisguised charlatans, who prey on the ignorant, and lay claim to knowledge they do not possess.

It takes a whole heap of knowledge to make a competent pharmacist—knowledge of pharmacy, chemistry, and the collateral subjects which figure in the Pharmacy Boards' examination syllabus. Likewise it requires also a whole heap of similar attainments to become a competent rogue. While not depreciating the pharmaceutical products of the Fatherland *en bloc* I have noticed that it is just that heap of knowledge the German manufacturers possess that makes some of them such adroit adulterators. It was just that superlative expert knowledge that made His Satanic Majesty such a wily antagonist to the Author of All Good. It is the scientific adulterator that calls forth the best efforts of the professional chemist, but for the incompetent blender of nostrums or of physicians' prescriptions, there should be no position on this planet, or any other. He is nothing more than a parasite on Society.

During my thirty years (or thereabouts) intimate association with pharmacy I have observed that usually one or two men in a town have practically the monopoly of the prescription trade and I have frequently found that the appreciation in which these men are held by their competitors is in inverse proportion to the square root of the respective number of prescriptions they handle. As an onlooker and as a participator in the strife I generally found there was some considerable foundation for the preference shown by the physician and the public.

But this is digressing. To compound a physician's prescription, so as to exhibit the components in the most active form, requires something more than a knowledge of drugs as laid down by that august body the Pharmacy Board. It requires a high sense of honesty and morality of knowing and of doing that which is right.

Heaven forbid that anyone should accuse me of assuming to teach morality. It is generally conceded that amongst every nation or people there is a common standard of moral conduct which forms the basis of Society of that particular people at that particular period. In British countries, at present, the standard of moral conduct is to give to others the same square deal that one individual expects to receive from another. No one wishes to be supplied at a critical period with a physiologically inert preparation of digitalis, ergot, coca, or other drug, and no one would knowingly supply the same to a near and dear relative or friend. Anyone supplying with knowledge, a physiologically inert drug, or ignoring the fact that such drugs are liable to depreciate, is morally culpable, yet people who have made a study of the subject are sometimes sneered at for suggesting that there is a time limit to the activity of many drugs, and that all such as do not show activity should be rejected.

Concentrated galenical preparations as a class are pharmaceutically undesirable. On the other hand they are frequently a convenience. It is always difficult to draw the line in stocking those preparations which can be obtained in full possession of their physiological activity when in a concentrated form and those which can not. Because of their convenience the use of these preparations is increasing, but at the expense of a moral weakening on the part of those who use them, to say nothing of the injustice done to the patient.

It is certainly only within recent years that much of the information relating to the physiological activity of drugs has been worked out, but it is a reflection on one's knowledge and skill as a pharmacist to plead ignorance.

The chief reason for the existence of our trade journals is to keep readers in touch with current progress and research. Much ignorance is perpetuated by neglecting to take advantage of the information they present month by month.

It is the duty of our teaching institutions to train the young pharmacist to read intelligently and to benefit from the research of others as supplied in the pharmaceutical press. When a whole career is reviewed the Pharmacy Board's examination is only one of many incidents in a perfect scheme of education.

It is not sufficient for the pharmacist to compound prescriptions from drugs bearing the appropriate names on his shelves. His moral duty is to use his utmost endeavour to supply the physician with drugs in their most active condition. To do otherwise is a crime and an extortion. A bottle of medicine compounded by one man may be inert and worthless; compounded by another it may be the turning point in the life of an individual. Upon the pharmacist is placed a heavy responsibility which I fear is not always realised. If these few lines clear away any obliquity of vision as to what is right and proper in the direction I have stated then my time has not been wasted.

Births & Deaths.

BIRTHS.

LANGMANN (nee Solomon).—On October 29, at 621 Burwood-road, Auburn, to Mr and Mrs. M. Langmann—a daughter.

MANN.—On the 20th September, at "Yootha," private hospital, Warracknabeal, to Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Mann—a son.

WATSON (nee Alice Coulter).—On the 20th November, at 293 Bay Street, Port Melbourne, to Mr and Mrs. J. H. Watson—a son (John Coulter).

DEATHS.

BROWN (nee Ziebell, chemist).—On the 10th December, at Balwyn, the dearly beloved wife of Joseph S. F. Brown, and loving daughter of August and Augusta Ziebell, Thomastown.

[illegible].—On the 22nd October, 1914, at East Melbourne, Stephen, youngest son of J. C. Molloy, [illegible] and brother of J. M. Molloy, [illegible] aged 43 years.

[illegible].—On the 31st October, Henry O. [illegible], pharmacist, Glenferrie, beloved husband of Laura Wilkinson, son of the late R. W. [illegible] of Maryborough.

The Australasian

Journal of Pharmacy

with which is incorporated

The Australasian Chemist and Druggist.

Published on the 20th of each Month

BY THE

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

The Official Organ of Pharmacy in the Australian States. Devoted to the advancement of Pharmaceutical knowledge, and to the advocacy of a more thorough education and practical training for all persons engaged in preparing and dispensing medicines, drugs, and chemicals. Issued gratis to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia and the Pharmaceutical Defence Limited in

Victoria,	South Australia,
New South Wales,	Tasmania,
New Zealand	Western Australia,
Queensland	Fiji.

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Editorial.

A Bright New Year.

This being the last occasion on which we shall address pharmacists during the present year, we take the opportunity of wishing all an enjoyable Christmastide and a Bright and Happy New Year. No one can fortell exactly what 1915 has in store, but we are optimistic enough to think that for Australia at all events it will bring a fair share of the world's blessings. Pharmacists have been passing through a period of trial during the latter portion of the year, but, compared with other countries, the burden in Australia has been light indeed. If 1914 has not been all we could wish, let us look forward to a period of peace and prosperity in the year which is to come. In all sincerity we tender our good wishes to pharmacists and their assistants in all parts of Australia, and unite in the hope that the year 1915 may prove

"One of the Best."

The Month.

Pharmaceutical Training.

The care and attention which is devoted to the education and training of the young pharmacist is exemplified in this issue. A careful study of the Lecturers' reports indicate the thorough nature of the instruction given at the College of Pharmacy in the prescribed subjects. And to those who desire to acquaint themselves of the searching character of the examination work, the papers set at the December examinations of the Pharmacy Board will repay attention. As a thoroughly equipped education institution the Melbourne College of Pharmacy challenges attention. Its work during the year has called forth praise in more than one influential circle and the wide range of its activities referred to by "Pharmacist" in his article published last month, must be not only a source of satisfaction to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, but also to Victorian pharmacists generally. With its financial position now placed on a satisfactory basis and with the goodwill of the Government the College may rightly look forward to a year of continued progress, marked by further extensions of usefulness and benefit to the community as a whole.

New Tariff Duties.

We publish elsewhere a list of the tariff items of interest to pharmacists, showing the increase in duties on both British and foreign goods. The principal increases are in the spirit duties (3/- per pooof gallon). This means an added duty of between 5/- and 6/- on rectified spirit (90 per cent.), consequently tinctures, infusions, liquid

extracts etc., will all be correspondingly increased in price. American and other foreign patents and proprietaries are put up 5 per cent. Brushware goes up 5 per cent against both British and foreign. Enemas, I.R. syringes, air cushions, etc., have been taken out of the free list and made dutiable at 10 per cent. British, and 25 per cent foreign. Corks have also been advanced.

Doctors and Pharmacists.

Dr. A. L. Kenny, the retiring president of the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association delivered an interesting presidential address at the Annual Meeting of the branch on December 2nd. Dr. Kenny dealt at some length with the question of National Insurance, summarising what had been done during the year and pointing out the dangers which such a system might have for the medical profession and pharmacists. He urges the profession to study the question carefully and formulate common opinions as to the essentials in the scheme, and further states that they should, in his opinion, "exchange views with the pharmacists and act in conjunction with them." Similar views were also expressed at the Sydney Conference between the Federal Committee of the B.M.A. and the Australian Pharmaceutical Members Committee. In Dr. Kenny's successor in office (Dr. A. Honman), pharmacists will have we believe a sympathetic friend, and if the general body of practitioners and pharmacists support their leaders in the direction of a better understanding between the two bodies there is no doubt that much useful work of mutual benefit will be accomplished

Bis dat, qui cito dat!

The editor of the Medical Journal of Australia pays a tribute to the patriotism and generosity of Victorian pharmacists and incidentally uses the ready response to the recent appeal for a Motor Ambulance as a spur to the members of the medical profession. Five weeks ago the various branches of the B.M.A. asked for subscriptions and up to-date nearly £1000

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TELEGRAMS—AUSTRALIAN, LONDON.

Sole Agents for United Kingdom Colonies and Dominions for the above preparations are advertising extensively to the medical profession in Australasia, and would consider any enquiry as a favour.

has been subscribed by under 500 practitioners. The *Medical Journal* says:— "Another £1000 is needed. A short time ago, the retail chemists of Melbourne wished to make a similar presentation, and, within three weeks, without any assistance from the wholesale houses, the sum of £550 was collected in the second largest city in the Commonwealth. If the retail chemists in one city can collect a sum sufficient for the purchase of one Motor Ambulance within so short a time, what excuse would the whole of the medical profession have if it failed to raise a sum sufficient for four Ambulances in double the time. We appeal directly to the eighteen hundred or more members who have not yet sent in their subscriptions, to do so without loss of time, lest it be said of the doctors of Australia that their interest and sympathy for the wounded in our ranks abroad was so meagre that upwards of three-quarters of their number had not even a few shillings to spare toward the relief of the suffering."

Hospital Supplies.

Mr. A. J. B. Haldane, chief dispenser to the Melbourne Hospital, has published an 8 page report for submission to the Hospital Board of supplies. According to the report £1,000 a year is spent by the Metropolitan Hospitals upon medical plants and their extracts. The amount is increased to about £1,500 by the sum spent by country Hospitals. These institutions are, of course, not the only consumers of drugs prepared from herbs. Mr. Haldane says that 80 per cent. of the world's medicinal plants can be grown profitably in Victoria, and he suggests that the question should be taken up by the Government Agricultural Colleges. He recommends also a testing of Victorian seaweeds for their iodine contents. The Bengal Government manufactures quinine from cinchona grown in State forests, and it is suggested that the Victorian needs should be supplied by Bengal. Quinine thus obtained is far cheaper than the article now imported from Germany. Cotton for defence and medical requirements can be grown in the Northern Territory, and Mr. Haldane says that if it can be produced at the cost incurred in America, a reduction of 3d. per lb. in Victoria would be the result. Mr. Haldane deals in an interesting manner with a number of other matters affecting the supply of drugs, chemicals, vaccines, etc. He has secured the support of Dr. Robertson, Chairman of the Board of Health, and Mr. J. Cronin, director of the Botanical Gardens has also in a public interview expressed approval of the proposal to encourage the cultivation locally of medicinal plants.

A Right Move.

Mr. D. A. Simpson pharmacist, of Loch, has been prompt to take advantage of the suggestion made in this column last month that pharmacists in country districts should cater more extensively for the rabbit poison business by securing contracts from groups of farmers at reduced rates. Mr. Simpson had the paragraph reprinted in the local papers, together with an intimation that he was prepared to act in accordance with the suggestion, and that he would be pleased to quote special rates to a group of farmers for large quantities of the poison. The move is a commendable one, and has been recommended by the chief Inspector for vermin destruction.

National Insurance.

At the opening of a new M.U.I.O.O.F. hall at Collingwood on December 12th, the Grand Master (Bro. W. J. Pomroy) said that during the coming year the order would give attention to the national insurance and medical questions which had to be dropped during the present year. He was convinced that the first thing that should be done by the Federal Government was to bring about the nationalisation of medicine, which would solve the difficulty they were experiencing as friendly societies. The societies were quite willing to take the administration off the hands of the Government if they were subsidised for any loss. He thought the quinquennial valuations should be done without cost to the friendly societies.

British News.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, November 1, 1914.

NATIONAL INSURANCE DISPENSING.

Pharmaceutical service under the National Insurance Act is passing through an acute crisis, and the problem now confronting pharmacists is whether they will continue on the panel. London chemists are faced with a deduction of 25 per cent. in their accounts, and this, with the increased cost of drugs and excessive prescribing, is causing panel chemists to ask themselves whether the game is worth the candle. It is quite on the cards that wholesale withdrawals will occur in 1915. This will place the Government in an awkward position, and will force on a State service. Is the Government prepared for this? Pharmacists say that things cannot be worse than they are, and that unless adequate payment is made for their services, they will have to be prepared for other eventualities, which may follow the establishment of a State service. Evidently the craft is passing through another crisis, the results of which may be of far reaching effect in the future of British pharmacy.

THE WAR AND DRUG PRICES.

After three months of the war pharmacists are taking stock of the position created by the new condition of affairs, particularly in regard to the price of drugs and chemicals. The consensus of opinion is that the Mincing Lane operators took an undue advantage of the situation, and ran prices up to an exorbitant extent, or "inordinate height," as one of the trade journals puts it. Patriotism in the quarter referred to was not very marked—some say it was just about as much as could be expected. Supplies were nothing like as scarce as at first thought, and increasing fresh arrivals have considerably relieved the situation, and during September prices began to recede, with a further drop in buyers' favour during the present month. A table of the prices ruling prior to the war and just after hostilities broke out is a revelation. Some lines jumped 200 per cent. Hydroquinone rose from 2s. 6d. to 20s. per lb. Cantharides sprang from 7s. 3d. to 15s., Thymol from 9s. 6d. to 15s., and so on. Your contemporary, the "B. and C. Druggist," summarises the position as follows in its issue of October 31:—

Articles which are Cheaper than before the War.—Ammonia sulphate, balsam of tolu, lemon oil, linseed oil, peppermint oil, shellac, turpentine.

Articles which are Unchanged.—Buchu, cardamoms, castor oil (Hull), cod liver oil, copper sulphate, iodine (crude), petroleum, soda bicarbonate.

Articles which have Risen Part of the War Ad-[illegible] Acetanilide, acetic acid, acetosalicylic acid, aloes (Cape), anise oil (star), benzole, bleaching powder, bromides, camphor (Japan refined), citric acid, chloral hydrate, nitric acid, cocaine, cream of tartar, ergot of rye, formalde-[illegible] tetramine, hydroquinone, [illegible] linseed oil, lemon oil, menthol, [illegible] phenolphthalein, potassium prussiate, quinine, [illegible] sodium bicarbonate, sodium hyposulphite, sodium nitrate, sodium salicylate, sugar of [illegible], sulphonal, tartaric acid, thymol.

Articles which have Maintained the War Advance.—Almond oil, belladonna root, arsenic, bismuth salts, borax and boracic acid, mercury and salts, chloroform, clove oil, opium, morphine and codeine, cantharides, glycerine, iodine (resublimed), iodoform, iodides, ipecacuanha, olive oil, oxalic acid, potashes, potassium bichromate, potassium chlorate, saccharin, santonin, sarsaparilla (Jamaica grey), saltpetre, sulphur.

Articles Which are Still Rising.—Belladonna root, cantharides, opium, codeine, potashes, santonin.

THE NEW B.P.

Pharmacists are relieved to know that the changes in the new British Pharmacopœia are so few. Altogether only 43 new preparations are included, as against 70 in the "radical" edition of 1898. Externally the new work comes out in a lurid scarlet dress, with an enhanced coat of arms in gold lettering. In this garb the book is certainly more prepossessing than the maroon coloured 1898 edition. Internally the irregular spacing between the monograms is a defect. In some instances the dose appears overleaf, with no indication to turn over. Typographical errors are few. In pharmaceutical circles the book is a disappointment. One important change is noted. The dose for Pulvis Opii Co. is altered from 2 to 10 grs. to 5 to 15 grs., although the proportion of opium (10 per cent.) remains the same. Tinct. Opii has the morphine content increased from 0.75 to 1.0 per cent., but the dose remains the same, while Tinct. Nucis Vomica is reduced in strength 50 per cent., but the dose remains unaltered. Other alterations noted occur in the strengths of vinegars and diluted acids, belladonna plaster, hypodermic injections, certain solutions, phosphorus pill, spirit of juniper, syrup of ferrous iodine, tincture of aconite (strength doubled), tincture of belladonna (nearly one-third weaker), tincture of colchicum (one-half weaker), tincture of strophanthus (strength quadrupled), phenol lozenge, mercury and ammoniated mercury ointments, calomel ointment and orange wine. Particular attention should be given to the changes in the strength of the tinctures of opium and strophanthus; the latter had its strength reduced by half in 1898, and is now converted into the most dangerous preparation in the Pharmacopœia by having its strength increased fourfold. The minor changes in strength are largely due to arithmetical necessities, the change to metric weights and measures necessitating slight changes to make round numbers wherever possible. Alterations in composition, such as the omission of saffron, substitution of glycerin for raisins, reduction in the proportion of alchol, etc., are all in the direction of improvement, and there appears to be no ground for serious criticism on that score.

GERMAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

The *Pharmaceutical Journal* publishes an extract from the *Chemiker Zeitung* of October 8 and 13, in which Prof. Dr. Otto N. Witt gives his opinion on the influence of the war on the German chemical industry. The manufacture of sulphuric acid and nitric acid will not present difficulties for some time to come. The soda and potash industries can never suffer from scarcity of materials. Metallic preparations (especially those of mercury, copper, and nickel) will become rare and dear. The same can be said of those of aluminium, the raw material (bauxite) coming from France. Iodine and its preparations are not in abundant supply. The production of iodine and iodides is carried on by a syndicate, and the principal manufactories are at present probably in France and South America, the Norwegian factories having been stopped by the syndicate to avoid over-production; but these can be re-opened, the raw material being found in great quantity on the Norwegian coasts. No danger exists for the alcohol industry, nor for the distillation of wood, and methyl alcohol can be used for the manufacture of formaldehyde, as before. The importance of phenol as an antiseptic is much diminished, but for the manufacture of picric acid, which is used as an explosive, it is indispensable. The production of coal tar colours will perhaps be reduced by one-half. Synthetic camphor can be used instead of the natural product from Formosa. Synthetic drugs can be produced in sufficient quantity.

GENERAL.

For selling Jeyes' Fluid containing 8 per cent. of Carbolic Acid, which, according to expert evidence, was sufficient to cause death if taken by a human being, an unqualified person was fined £5, with costs on October 22 at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The Yorkshire section of the Society of Chemical Industry is agitating for cheaper industrial alcohol. During the discussion, Professor Green said that he would make it criminal to use methylic alcohol in anything potable, reserving its legitimate use for perfumes and articles of an allied nature.

Reuter's "4711" Eau de Cologne Co. Ltd., capital £5000, has been registered in London to carry on business as manufacturers and dealers in perfumes, essential oils, essences, etc. The company is a private one, and the directorate is "all British."

Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. have been given a license to manufacture Salvarsan, the registration of the German trade mark having been suspended by the Board of Trade in favour of this firm.

One of the County Insurance Committees has analysed the cost of ingredients of 50,000 prescriptions dispensed during 1013. The average price varied from 8.23d. to 10.85d. in different districts. For the whole county the average was 8½d. per prescription.

Messrs. Howards and Sons, of Ilford and Stratford, have notified their numerous customers that their stocks of raw materials are in no danger of immediate depletion, and that they are able, with very few exceptions, to fill all orders without difficulty.

Lysol Limited has been registered as a private company. Capital, £5000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in surgical and other antiseptic disinfectants, dressings, ointments, lotions and powders, chemists, druggists, dentists, opticians, etc. Signatories: S. H. Marshall, 9 Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W., and F. Milligan, 76 Unsard Mansions, West Kensington, W. Qualification of first governing director, £200.

A. and F. Pears Limited.—The net profit made for the year to June 30 was £61,640, to which is added £36,608 brought forward. A dividend for the half-year at the rate of 12 per cent. on the ordinary shares, making 10 per cent. for the year, is to be paid (the same as a year ago). £10,000 is carried to reserve, and £34,249 forward. Since the close of the year an arrangement has been made with Lever Brothers: the existing ordinary shares have become 12 per cent. cumulative preferred ordinary shares, and there have been created and issued to Lever Brothers 150,000 new ordinary shares of £1 each. The proceeds of the new capital and of certain of the company's investments which have been invested in cumulative preferred ordinary shares of Lever Brothers should assure this company an additional income on investments of £27,603 per annum, and the directors consider the company is now in an exceptionally strong position.

WAR REPORTS.

October 23rd.—"War news this week has been more satisfactory, as although the official reports are meagre, the German line appears to be weakening. Many firms are extremely busy and delighted to be without German opposition. German cruisers have been active, the 'Emden' sinking five steamers this week in the Bay of Bengal. On board one of these we had shipments to the value of £350, fortunately duly insured. No drug sales took place this week, as they were not considered necessary in the present state of business."

October 30th.—"Business is beginning to go more smoothly, and quite a number of permits were granted to us this week. The action of the authorities is curious—the same morning we received permit to ship five kegs saltpetre to South Africa and a refusal for 10 kegs for New Zealand, 50 lbs. acid aceto salicyl to a firm in Australia, and not a bottle of tablets even to anybody else. For a large house 1 cwt. Pot. Bromide was reduced to 56 lbs., and a small firm got 1 cwt. passed, and many other anomalies. Our packers enclosed a 100 oz. tin Quinine in case amongst free goods; this was opened by customs and the case stopped, and although we were able to show a proper Privy Council permit, they thought they had been very clever, and requested us to make fresh application."

War Notes.

Issue of Price Lists.

Messrs. Herdler and Sansbury, Melbourne, under date November 25, advised their clients that they had resumed publication of their quarterly price list.

In adopting this course they point out that they desire, as far as possible, to give their clients a guide as to the present market value of the many lines that have been affected by the war through shortness of supply and increased costs of freight, insurance, etc., but that owing to the present unsettled conditions, it is impossible to make a firm quotation, and the prices set out are therefore without engagement, but may be taken as a general indication of the current rates.

Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., in issuing their Market Report and Prices Current, on December 1, reported as follows:—

"Realising that our customers must necessarily be very much in the dark as to the present values of many drugs and chemicals, we are pleased to present this special issue of our quarterly 'Prices Current,' instead of waiting until the regular time, viz., January 1st next. We have done this in the hope that the List may prove of interest, also a guide and convenience to our friends. We desire our clients to kindly understand that the prices herein quoted must not be considered firm, but are subject to London market changes for rise or fall, as the course of events may dictate. In the existing unsettled and deplorable state of affairs in Europe, it is impossible to definitely fix prices for 'firm engagement.'

"We are pleased to state that we have been able, through various sources, to replace stocks, and after nearly four months of war, find ourselves, through carefully guarding our holdings, in the fortunate position of being able to supply practically every drug or chemical enumerated in this list. Conditions, we believe, are improving, and will gradually incline towards normal, but it is still very difficult to arrange shipments from England of numbers of important drugs and chemicals, and the securing of permits to ship these causes great delays. As an illustration of this we would mention two instances in regard to orders cabled to England just after the outbreak of war. One order was for 3 cwt. Ammon. Bromide, and the other for 1000 oz. Pyrogallic Acid. Last week's mail brought us advice that the Privy Council had given a permit to ship 3 cwt. weight only of the Ammon. Bromide and only 250 oz. of the Pyro. However, in spite of such difficulties we hope to, and believe we shall be able to keep all our customers supplied with everything they require."

Trading with the Enemy.
Brisbane Prosecution.

In the Criminal Sessions Court on November 27 Carl Zoeller and Co. Limited were prosecuted by the Customs department on a charge of having entered into trade with the enemy [illegible] of the present state of war. Mr. Macrossan said that on behalf of the defendant company he would plead guilty. Mr. McGregor, in the course of his explanation of the circumstances, said the defendant firm had sent an order to a Stockholm company for a small quantity of medical instruments from Grossmann and Schaur, of Berlin. The whole value of the goods was under £20. Mr. Macrossan denied that the company had wilfully broken the law. Zoeller, he said, whose interests were all Australian, and who was denaturalised as far as Germany was concerned, had simply committed an error of judgment quite innocently. Directly he realised that he had acted wrongly he had done all in his power to repair his mistake. A fine of £100, with costs, was imposed, to be recovered by levy and distress.

An Australian Pharmacist in London.

Mr. T. Graham Mitchell, a Victorian pharmacist, writing from Scotland, on October 27, gives some interesting particulars of his experiences since he left Melbourne in April last. Mr. Mitchell was a lieutenant in the 70th Australian Infantry, and had charge of the company at Queenscliff. He also held a commission in the forces while with Mr. Max Pincus, Castlemaine, and Mr. London, Bendigo, having been in ranks for five years before that.

"Well, at the outbreak of the war I applied to Commonwealth authorities in London for commission, but got no help from them, so told the War Office of my service, and after a long wait was appointed on October 10 to the 12th battalion Scottish Rifles (Cameronians). It is one of the first battalions of the new service army, consisting mostly of raw recruits. I'm to be up in this quarter for awhile until my men are fit for active service. It's a cold, bleak place up on the Cromarty Firth. Fairly dry atmosphere and no snow yet, but I believe they get huge quantities of it during Christmas. The fogs have also been bad. It will be a slightly different Christmas to any I have previously spent, especially those at Echuca and Swan Hill. They were extreme heat, and this will be to the tother end. Nigg and Cromarty are important naval bases, and garrisoned like Queenscliff. It is somewhat similar to Nepean and Queenscliff, with a huge bay opening out inside. The German submarines are very game. One was spotted off here last week, but our chaps are too many for them, and I trust always will be.

"I had booked my passage for Melbourne on October 10 by the 'Malwa,' and had no word [illegible] from headquarters, would have been on way home now. However, on 10th I got orders, and had to cancel berths and had a general messup with luggage, etc., but have got straightened out now. My brother and sister, who were to [illegible] with me, are staying on now until the 'Malwa's' November 28.

"While in London last month I called around various drug houses and pharmacies, and found the same sad tale everywhere—no drugs to be obtained, prices going up wholesale, and poor Australia not to be supplied with any surgical

appliances of any description. The prohibited articles list was huge, almost half the B.P., Squire included. Have taken to reading Squire and Pharmacopedia for *recreation*. Sounds impossible, but Sunday afternoon is a slack time, and has to be well employed. Still, there is plenty to keep me occupied during the week.

"I believe one of Mr. R. P. Francis' sons is in King Edward's Horse. I tried that, also R.A.M.C. Colonial Infantry, Argylle and Suth. Highlanders, but all were full. I cannot give you my change of address properly, but 8 Whitevale Street, Glasgow, Scotland, will always find me. Kindest regards to all brother pharmacists. I'd be glad to hear of pharmacy occasionally if you care to write."

MR. W. EVERARD DICKSON, eldest son of Mr. T. A. Dickson, pharmacist, Geelong, who has been reading for the Bar at Gray's Inn, has been accepted for service in France. Mr. Dickson, jun., is a second lieutenant in the Fourth (Extra Reserves) Battallion of the Lancashire Fusiliers.

MR. W. H. COLE, eldest son of Dr. F. Hobill Cole, one of the examiners at the College of Pharmacy, is a member of the Australian Light Horse, second Expeditionary Force.

The Trade-War against Germany.

How Australian Pharmacists can Assist.

Readers of the trade papers will be aware of the applications in Court, already made on behalf of the various British firms and individuals to obtain the sole right to adopt the trade names and trade marks of various well-known German proprietaries. The Board of Trade have decided that all rights in patents and trade marks belonging to our enemies shall be suspended during the war. But it has further been stated in the Public Press that the policy which the Board of Trade contemplates is, that at the end of the war, such rights shall once more revert to their German owners. If this policy has been correctly foreshadowed, the desire on the part of any British trader or manufacturer to acquire what can only be a temporary possession of German rights is very difficult to understand or appreciate.

Surely they cannot wish to keep the German Good-will, the registered German Trade Name, and German Trade Mark, so to speak, "warm and well nourished" during the war, so that the value of the various properties handed back to our meek and chivalrous foes may be enhanced rather than diminished in any way while they have been fighting tooth and nail to crush us out of existence.

Such a suggestion is incredible and not to be imputed for a moment to undoubtedly loyal British subjects, but all the same the policy seems a very mistaken one.

Mere criticism, however, without a definite suggestion of the best policy to pursue under the circumstances, will not help British traders to seize their opportunity in the best and simplest way.

And undoubtedly that way lies not by safeguarding and conserving the German Good-will vested in their many proprietaries, but by smashing it, obliterating it, wiping it out altogether. By making the trade names things of the past, things of the times before our eyes were opened, only to be recalled if at all, "lest we forget" what Germany's foiled intentions with regard to the British Empire really were.

If traders, and especially Pharmacists, systemically lay themselves out to educate the public to no longer ask for German proprietaries. It should not be difficult, few people who if they are told by a man they know they can rely on, that "So and So" is the property of a German House, or a German who may in many cases be actually in arms against us, would not be perfectly ready and willing to take something instead, which they are assured is an identical article under another name.

Normally, substitution is by no means to be commended, but under these abnormal conditions and where German goods are concerned, substitution becomes the key-note of the policy which will effectively smash German Good-will and Trade Names.

It just requires a public educated to the necessary extent, and for once they will be found apt pupils, and the thing is done. If Pharmacists will order from their wholesale house, *not the German proprietaries, but their Synonyms,* this will be the first step in the right direction.

Need we Import our Drugs?

By F. H. CAMPBELL in *War Notes and Queries*.

At this time it is the duty of Australians to consider the resources of their country and to take as broad a view of the matter as possible.

It may be taken for granted that our manufacturers have long ago satisfied themselves of the practicability, or otherwise, of extending their activities into fields bordering upon those they already occupy. It is to be doubted that the experience they have had, experience which has made caution a prominent characteristic, does not incline them to too gloomy a view of new projects. The manufacture of drugs may be taken as a case in point. The difficulties in this case are those which affect all manufacturing industries in Australia and those peculiar to this particular one. In the former class we find a lack of the kind of labour desired, and the demands on that available; in the latter, the want of raw material or its high price, the smallness of the demand for any particular article and the want of a protective tariff.

It has been proved repeatedly that flourishing industries can be built up here in spite of labour difficulties, provided the raw materials can be obtained in sufficient quantity and at a low enough price. We may therefore confine our attention to the question of the raw materials of drugs and chemicals.

In spite of the advances made in the artificial drug industry, a number, of vegetable origin, have not been replaced by synthetic products.

cultivation of the same chemical composition or of similar and superior physiological action. Attempts to produce substitutes of this kind have been made, but have not met with the success we would wish, the cost of cultivation and harvesting being too great. This difficulty seems to arise from the fact that in older and poorer countries saffron, dandelion root, digitalis, camomile, lavender flowers, etc., are grown in small quantities by peasant women and children, people to whom a few pence are important. Other important drugs such as cascara sagrada, castor oil and quinine could and should be grown here, but no Government has done for them what that of Victoria has for tobacco. This is one of the ways in which the proposed Agricultural Bureau could justify its establishment. The farmer is not now disposed to take the risk of putting in a new crop, but would be inclined to do so if the reports of the Bureau could show him figures proving that the risk was merely that attaching to any agricultural operation and that profits would be sure to accrue.

The question of a market should be capable of solution. Castor oil, so familiar as a drug, finds many other applications which are not so well known. It is an important constituent of hair pomades, and mixed with mineral oils is in wide use as a lubricant for motor cars, etc., while large quantities are used in one of the Broken Hill flotation processes. It is of interest to note that when adopted for the last purpose the immediate result was a rise in price. The cultivation of the Ricinus does not require much skill, in parts of South America it grows wild. This crop should receive attention in the Northern Territory.

Cascara sagrada is derived from the dried bark of the Rhamnus purshianus, which is grown in California. It may well be asked why the world should depend on that country for its supplies. The climate and conditions are similar here, experiments should be undertaken to ascertain the practability of starting the industry. Natal exports wattle bark, some of their surplus comes here, California makes eucalyptus oil—why should we not retort in kind? Quinine, like castor oil, can best be produced in the tropics; for it, too, the suitability of the soil and climate of the Northern Territory and tropical North Queensland should be discovered, by experiments under scientific management.

In regard to a number of other drugs there is no need for preliminary experiment. It is known that belladonna grows freely in Southern Victoria, and even better in Tasmania, the same is true of digitalis, which furnishes a very valuable garden ornament. A local market also is assured. As already stated, attempts to compete with the imported article have not met with marked success, but we need not despair. As suggested, the success of our competitors is probably due to the cottage garden. Visitors to Australia frequently remark upon the bare, unattractive surroundings of our farmhouses. There are two obvious explanations for this state of things, indifference to and ignorance of horticulture, and want of water. The fine work being done in the gardens of country State Schools is removing the first obstacle. An exceedingly valuable extension of this work should be undertaken, namely, the introduction of plants of medicinal value into school gardens, and explanations of their uses, as far as possible. The extension of the irrigation system is removing the second and more serious trouble. With encouragement and guidance, settlers in irrigated areas should ultimately fill our needs for many drugs of vegetable origin.

In a subsequent article it will be shown that if Australia does not become a producer of synthetic drugs, the reason will be found to be want of enterprise, not want of opportunity.

London Advices.

Writing from London on October 30, a correspondent says:—"Last mail had hardly gone before news was out that Antwerp had fallen, which the British stiffening was unable to prevent. We have had no good news this week, although French correspondents state that the position of the armies is favourable to the Allies. Another cruiser sunk to-day is depressing. In letters we are receiving, our friends express belief that the war will soon be over. Our belief is that unless something unexpected happens, it will be a long war.

"Many industries in this country are working at a very high pressure, especially factories making military equipment of all kinds. We have just had a call from a representative of Pilkingtons, the glass manufacturers. He tells us that out of 10,000 workmen, 3000 are training or at the front, and if the age limit were increased, a large number more would want to get away. Lancashire is keen to fight. In addition, sixty of their office staff have volunteered, and three partners are officers. The Government are building 40,000 huts for the troops now drilling for the winter, and their reduced staff are busy with orders for glass. As there may be no supplies of glass from Belgium for a long time, firms with stock should get any price they like to ask.

"Permits to ship medicines come along very slowly, and the following are amongst the lines we cannot get permits for, however small the quantities asked for:—Salicylates, Veeto Salicyl, Phenacetin, Phenazone, Salol, Hexamethyltetramin, Sulphonal, Veronal and substitute, Salvarsan.

"Stocks of German chemicals are getting low. Bayer and Co. advise that their stock of Protargol, Sulphonal, Aspirin and Veronal are exhausted. Lueing and Brunang have no more Pyramidin and Orthoform, and Knoll Bromural tablets.

"*Quicksilver.*—The Government have stopped Rothschilds supplying, and manufacturers have been withdrawing their stocks from the docks in case an embargo is placed on them. The danger is probably in case supplies get into the hand of Germany for the manufacture of high explosives.

"*Oil of Lemon* is quoted cheaper. Pasquals, in advising shipment on the water, tell us that they cannot get payment on their accounts on the Continent.

"*Acid Aceto Sal.*—We have had cheap offers this week from Switzerland, but they say shipment here is impossible at present. We may get some through Bordeaux.

"*Phenacetin* is being made in America, and offers at 6s. per lb., but export still prohibited from here.

"If the navy managed to sink some German warships, and we got a good victory in France, we think we should see lower prices."

Enemy Patents.
Regulations Approved.

At a meeting of the Federal Executive Council on December 4, regulations in connection with the Federal Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs Acts 1914 were approved. These give authority to the Attorney-General, on the application of any person, to order the voidance or suspension in whole or in part of any patent, or of the registration of any design or trade mark, the benefit of which is held by a subject of an enemy power.

In explanation, the Attorney-General (Mr. Hughes) said:—"The applicant may be required to satisfy the Attorney-General that the holder of the right is an enemy subject; that the applicant intends to manufacture the goods to which the right applies; and that the avoidance or suspension is in the public interest. In the case of patents and designs there is a further provision that, where avoidance or suspension has been ordered, a license, on such terms as the Attorney-General thinks fit, may be granted either for the whole term of the patent or registration, or for any less period. This is in order to secure the position of the manufacturer, who has to erect expensive plant to undertake the manufacture. The object of the regulations is to safeguard the public interest by enabling manufacturing to be continued during the war; not confiscation of the property of the owner of the right."

Commissions for Pharmacists.

On Monday, November 30, at the Navy Office, Melbourne, Mr. J. V. Jensen, M.H.R., Assistant Minister for Defence, received a deputation introduced by Dr. Maloney, M.H.R., consisting of Mr. C. E. Towl, president of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria; Mr. F. Buckhurst, president of the Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd., and Mr. C. L. Butchers, general secretary of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, in reference to the status of qualified pharmacists in the Australian Military Forces.

Dr. R. H. Featherston, Director-General of Medical Services, was also present.

Dr. Maloney urged the Minister to give greater consideration to the question of giving pharmacists a commissioned status, which, in his opinion, was fully justified on the merits of the case.

Mr. Buckhurst said that the low rank offered to qualified pharmacists in the Army greatly militated against the best men offering themselves for this important branch of the service. Chemists occupied quite a different position in European armies, in which they had risen to high rank. He contended that the trained knowledge of the pharmacist would be invaluable in the field, and it would be of great assistance to have a body of leading pharmacists who had had actual experience at the front. Unless pharmacists were given a commission they were out of touch with the doctors, and had to receive their orders through an intermediary. It was desirable that the pharmacists should be more closely attached to the medical men, and receive their instructions from them direct. If dentists, veterinary surgeons and drivers of motor cars received a commission, it was an injustice to refuse to place pharmacists on a similar footing.

Mr. Towl referred to the national aspect of the case. If Parliament insisted that the civil population should only be treated by qualified pharmacists, was it not equally necessary that the wounded in the field should receive the same expert assistance. Medical men nowadays found it necessary to devote all their time to specialising, diagnosing cases and prescribing remedies. They learnt very little about dispensing, and relied considerably on the expert knowledge of the pharmacist for this branch of the healing art. Some months ago pharmacists had to approach a former Minister of Defence in reference to certain regulations which gave a recognised status to Army Dispensers after six or nine months' desultory training. It was then promised that this injustice would be remedied. Throughout the Empire pharmacists were asking for an improved status, and he believed that their request could not in justice be much longer denied.

Mr. Towl said that three pharmacists (Captain Morley, from Victoria, Captain Gray, from New South Wales, and Lieut. Hall, from Queensland) had been made quartermasters. This showed that pharmacists had the capacity to fill the higher positions if they were given the opportunity. He protested against the recent appointment of Lieut. Sibine as quartermaster, when two or three pharmacists, after examination, had qualified for the position.

Mr. Butchers handed the Minister a copy of the pharmaceutical curriculum, and outlined the course of study which the law required to be carried out before qualification. He emphasised the fact that every pharmacist had to undergo a strict preliminary examination in many respects equal to the Junior Public. Surely it could not be contended that because a pharmacist had not matriculated at a University he should be debarred from official rank. On a former occasion the Minister had refused to grant this request because the British Army, on which the Australian service was based, did not recognise the qualified pharmacists in any way. This was because the Army Compounder system was organised long before pharmacy was placed on a legal and statutory basis. Since then every part of the Empire had enacted Pharmacy laws, and the result had been a greatly improved status and

higher system of training. He asked the Minister to break away from the hoary tradition which deemed the recognition of the pharmacists. Mr. Butchers quoted from a letter received from the Defence Department twelve months ago, in which a promise was made that on mobilisation the services of qualified pharmacists would be availed of, as base hospitals would then be necessary. He asked that this promise should be redeemed. Base hospitals had been established near the fighting line, and only qualified pharmacists should undertake the dispensing in connection with them.

The Minister said that it appeared to him that a substantial case had been made out. It would give him great pleasure to go into the matter with Senator Pearce, the Minister of Defence. If dentists and veterinarians were given official rank, there seemed only fair that pharmacists should be similarly recognised. He saw no reason why this should not be done. The deputation had shown that a lengthy course of study and training was necessary to become a pharmacist. He was surprised to learn that chemists had to enlist as privates, and that they were only given the non-commissioned rank of Sergeant Compounder. He was very sympathetic, and would take an early opportunity of conferring with Senator Pearce on the subject.

The deputation, after thanking the Minister for receiving them, withdrew.

The Pharmacist in War Time.

By J. B. Aitken (N.Z.)

We pharmacists justly pride ourselves in being a public-serving body of men, but at the call of our country the pharmacist is found to be as willing to serve with the Colours as any other public-spirited fellow-citizen. In New Zealand volunteers for service with the British troops now fighting on the Continent have been called for, and many thousands have responded to the call. The various contingents now leaving our southern isles for Europe each have their staffs of medicos, veterinarians, dispensers, and dentists, and it is the disparity in the treatment meted out to above-mentioned units of the Army Medical Corps which prompts me to write these few lines.

Dispensers, qualified or otherwise, serving with the troops are under the charge of a sergeant-dispenser, who receives 7s. 6d. per diem; those under him being all ranked as privates, and each draws 5s. per diem, the latter doing their own cooking, etc., and in all matters pertaining to camp life fare as common soldiers. Now, compare this treatment with that under which medicos and the horse-doctors labour.

Medical men and veterinarians attached to the troops all hold commissions, and are treated in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired. In the matter of pay our friends the doctor and veterinary surgeons receive 10s. per diem for their professional services and, in addition, pay according to rank—captain 21s., major 25s., and colonel 30s. per diem; in other words, two friends of my own, one a veterinary surgeon, the other a pharmacist, equally smart men, have gone with the troops in their respective capacities of horse-doctor and dispenser. The former holds the rank of captain, and draws 31s. per diem; the latter is a "full" private, to whom the Government is indebted to the extent of 5s. per diem.

In these days, when there are still a goodly percentage of pharmacists who shirk their duty by neglecting to support their Society, is there anything to be wondered at, when we frequently find both the authorities and the public treating the pharmacist's special qualifications with contempt. There is no doubt the perfect organisation of the British Medical Association enables the doctors to dictate advantageous terms on every occasion. When will the pharmacists, by presenting a united front, be able to do likewise?

Pharm. Journ.

New South Wales.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting was held at Sydney on December 8. There were present: Mr. V. Wadsworth (President) in the chair, and Messrs. T. S. Loney, Ll. P. Williams, W. Short, E. F. C. Schofield, and F. P. J. Gray.

Deputation re Poisons Act.—A letter was read from the Treasury stating that, as during the present session of Parliament it had been decided not to introduce any contentious legislation, the Minister could not receive a deputation on the subject of the proposed Amended Poisons Act at the present time.

Final Examination.—The Examiners reported that at the final examination held in November, the following candidates passed:—R. H. Cains, E. E. Morris, R. L. Glazier, C. W. Mahoney, J. Moore, S. R. Whiting, P. M. Levick, and C. W. Gourlay—names given in order of merit.

Registration Under Pharmacy Act.—E. E. Morris, of Sydney; R. H. Cains, of Waverley; V. H. Casson, of Kogarah; P. M. Levick, of Sydney (having passed their Final); H. Evans, of Drummoyne, and F. H. James, of Sydney (registered chemists of Great Britain), and A. J. Monahan (registered chemist of Queensland) applied, and were granted registration under the Pharmacy Act.

Registration of Indentures.—H. J. H. Bloome to J. C. Hallam, term four years; H. R. Brown to A. E. Sharpe, of Sydney, term three years.

In Lieu of Preliminary.—Michael Dryon applied to have his passes at the Senior and Junior Examinations of the University of Adelaide recognised in lieu of Preliminary. The application was refused because though the applicant had passed in the required subjects, he had not done so in one examination. It was admitted that he had obtained a higher standard than what the Preliminary required, but not having passed in all the required subjects at one examination, the Board could not recognise the certificates in lieu of Preliminary examination.

Mr. Short remarked that a student passing such a standard should have no difficulty in passing the Preliminary when he presented himself.

Register for 1915.—The Registrar laid on the table a correct copy of the names of all persons on the register for 1914. This would form the official register for 1915. Mr. Ll. P. Williams moved that the same be received and forwarded for publication in the Government *Gazette* in January next. Mr. Short seconded the motion, which was carried.

Questions in Parliament.—The President said that Mr. Osborne, M.L.A., the President of the Shop Assistants' Association, had asked a number of questions in the House recently, and he had taken upon himself to supply the answers without calling together the Board for consultation. He read the questions and answers as they appeared in "Hansard," and asked the Board to endorse, or otherwise, his action in the matter. The Board approved of the answers supplied, and on a motion of Mr. Short, recorded their approval of the action of the President.

Unqualified Managers.—Mr. Forster said that he desired to call the attention of the Board to the careless manner in which managers were sent by wholesale houses to take charge of chemists' chops. A chemist wanting to absent himself from his shop would send to Sydney for a manager, and the wholesale house would send someone whom they thought to be a good man, but who was not registered. Sometimes they took a man's word that he was a registered man, but it would turn out that he was registered in another State, and had not registered in New South Wales. At other times the man would falsely represent himself to be registered, and the wholesale house would take the man's word without inquiry. Thus retail pharmacists were at times put to trouble and expense and ran the risk of prosecution for leaving an unqualified man in charge during their absence.

Mr. Wadsworth said that he was sure that the action was not intentional, and that they would have the co-operation of the wholesale houses in enforcing the law on the matter.

A motion "that the wholesale houses be written to, asking them to see that any men sent to the country to take charge of chemists' shops were duly registered," was carried unanimously.

Botany Lectures at the University.—The Registrar called attention to the matter of the hour at which botany lectures were delivered at the University. During the past year these lectures had been delivered in the afternoons, to the great loss and inconvenience of both masters and students. He understood that the arrangement was only a temporary one, and was due to want of room. He thought that now was a suitable time to again approach the University authorities and ask that the hour be again altered to the former hour in the mornings to suit the requirements of pharmacists. Mr. Ll. P Williams moved, and Mr. W. Short seconded, a motion that the Board send a letter to the University calling attention to the inconvenience, and asking that the hour of the botany lectures be changed. Carried.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The regular meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales was held at Sydney on December 8th. There were present: Mr. F. P. J. Gray (President) in the chair, and Messrs. T. S. Loney, Ll. P. Williams, W. Short, A. Wadsworth, E. E. C. Schofield, and J. F. McKimm.

A Doctor's Complaint.—A medical practitioner in a South Coast town wrote complaining that the local chemist practiced as a doctor and used a stethescope, etc. He desired to call attention to the actions of this chemist with a view of their being some steps taken in the matter.

A letter was also received from the chemist denying in part some of the doctors statements.

The Secretary said the case was a common one. The doctor did his own dispensing, and the chemist prescribed. This kind of antagonism was unfortunate for both parties, and there were doubtless faults on both sides. It was decided that both parties be written to and advised in the matter with a view of bringing about an amicable settlement.

A.A.M.C. Dispensers.—A letter was received from the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, complaining that unqualified dispensers were given positions over the heads of qualified men in the Army Medical Service, and quoting a case in point. They asked if the N.S.W. Society would join them in protesting against this practice. It was agreed to make representations to the military authorities on the matter. Mr. Gray pointed out that they had already resolved not to worry military authorities unnecessarily, and to give them credit for doing what they thought best under the circumstances. He thought, however, that they might add their protest to those already sent in on the matter.

Shortage of Chemicals.—A letter was read from the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, asking the N.S.W. Society to join with them in approaching the Federal Government to obtain duty-free alcohol for pharmacists and manufacturers.

[The resolution of the Queensland Society was published in our November issue.—Ed. A.J.P.]

It was decided to co-operate with Queensland in the matter, and to also approach the wholesale houses with a view of obtaining their assistance

Vacancy on the Council.—Mr. Ll. P. Williams proposed that Mr. A. Rogers be elected to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. A. E. Sharpe. Mr. F. P. J. Gray proposed that Mr. Frank Lloyd be elected to fill the vacancy. Several members of the Council said that they wished that they could vote for both parties nominated. Finally the voting was found to be in favour of Mr. Rogers, who was declared duly elected.

New Members.—N. G. Cowell, of Narromine; P. M. Levick, of Rose Bay; A. Uren, of Windsor, and J. D. Matthews, jun., of Murrumburrah,

[illegible] Secretary said that [illegible] replies from [illegible] to the number of [illegible] required in their [illegible] and he had sent [illegible]

[illegible] the cottage was [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] the amount and gain was wanted, [illegible] instead of [illegible] the largest quantity a chemist [illegible] the smallest [illegible] extract the smallest quantity [illegible] and the largest was 4 lb. [illegible] smallest was half an ounce [illegible] largest was 6 oz. Many chemists did [illegible] men, but these men did [illegible] that gum coloured the powdered [illegible] Some only wanted 1 oz., and one [illegible] Mr Gray said that he had [illegible] from a wholesale house that he had received his full allowance, and they could [illegible] him with no more without a special [illegible] It would be [illegible] to lay the returns before [illegible] Collector of Customs, and to endeavour to obtain from him a promise in writing that their wants would be supplied without any further [illegible]

Veterinary Commodities Commission.—Mr Gray briefly stated what the Council had done in the matter, but said that he wished that Mr. Carroll [illegible] present to make a fuller statement, as the matter had been principally dealt with by him. The general opinion of the Council seemed to be that the matter was one which required to be dealt with very carefully and judiciously, as otherwise pharmacists would find themselves [illegible] prepared as their business by the Commission [illegible] the prices of proprietary articles at [illegible] under the P.A.T.A. list rates.

New Retail Pharmacy Act.—The Chairman said that, according to the trade papers, the new Act would come into force in Great Britain on January 1st next, and automatically it would [illegible] in force in Australia at the same time. He thought that they should form a deputation [illegible] members of the B.M.A. and wait on the Board of Health, asking for a longer time before the book was made the official standard for this State. He suggested that twelve months would be a fair time to get matters working smoothly and the whole profession used to the altered standard. It was decided that the President and Secretary should form a deputation [illegible] B.M.A. officials in the matter.

Benevolent Trust Fund.—Mr Gray said that the sum of £168 had been obtained by the [illegible] for the Fund. It was suggested that they should [illegible] a motor cycle ambulance. The sum did not in any means represent the total contributed by pharmacists, as the sum of £82 had previously been contributed by the North Sydney Pharmacists, and many were interested in other special funds. The Victorian Pharmacists [illegible] liberally, but he was afraid [illegible] Sydney men were not so wealthy as [illegible] trends.

Chemist in New South Wales.—Mr Gray called attention to a letter on this subject appearing in the "Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," and said that he considered the writer exhibited bad taste, to say the least of it. He asked if the Council thought that an official reply should be sent.

Mr Wadsworth.—"Take no notice of it."

Mr Gray said that when a statement was unanswered people might run away with the idea that it was unanswerable. If the Council thought fit to ignore the letter, which was written in a very offensive tone, he was quite willing to let the matter go at that. Those who knew the facts of the case needed no explanation, but he considered that the letter was quite a misrepresentation of facts.

The matter was allowed to drop, and the meeting terminated without any resolution being passed on the matter.

Questions in Parliament.

In the Legislative Assembly on December 2nd, Mr Osborne (President of the Shop Assistants' Association) asked the Colonial Treasurer a series of questions, and received answers as follows:—

(1) Is the Pharmacy Board subsidised by the Government, if so, to what extent annually?

Reply: The Government provides the Pharmacy Board with funds when it is satisfied that they are absolutely required by the Board in connection with the administration of the Poisons Act and the Pharmacy Act. The last grants made were £250 during the financial years ending June 30th, 1910 and 1914. It is recognised by the Government that the fees charged under the Poisons Act and the Pharmacy Act are not sufficient to make the Board self-supporting.

(2) Does the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board receive a salary from the Government; if so, what is the amount of the same? Answer: No.

(3) Does the Registrar act in the capacity of Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society? Answer: I am informed, Yes.

(4) Is it a fact that the members of the said Society frequently infringe the law by leaving unregistered chemists in charge of shops? Answer: No.

(5) Is it the duty of the Registrar to prevent such infringements and initiate prosecutions when the law is broken? Answer: The Board directs the Registrar to institute proceedings in cases of infringement of the law.

(6) Will he consider whether the Registrar in his dual capacity as Registrar of the Board and Secretary of the Society is placed in an anomalous position? Answer: The Registrar is not thereby placed in an anomalous position.

(7) Is it a fact that the office of the Registrar is also the official address of the Society? Answer: Yes.

(8) Is it a fact that the Registrar in his capacity of Secretary of the Society, appeared before the Chemists' Wages Board and opposed the claims of assistants and only desisted when objection was taken? Answer: No.

Drugs, Necessary Commodities.

In the Legislative Council of New South Wales, on 9th December, Mr. Flowers moved a motion to the effect that for the purposes of the Necessary Commodities Control Act, 1914, patent medicines, drugs, and drug preparations be declared necessary commodities. The motion was carried.

Those pharmacists who agitated in the matter of bringing the wholesale prices of drugs under the notice of the Commission will now be satisfied. When it only meant that the wholesalers had to show cause before prices were advanced, the matter was simple enough from the retailers' point of view, but now that the prices which retail pharmacists are allowed to charge are to come before the Commission, the matter may be regarded from a very different standpoint. The trade will have to thank those pharmacists who first moved in this matter, if they find their business greatly hampered in consequence of the bringing of patent medicines and drugs within the scope of the Commission.

Trading With the Enemy.

A word of caution to chemists on this matter will not be out of place at the present time. A surgical instrument importer has recently been fined £100 for endeavouring to get through a neutral country an order to a German house. It is more than suspected that certain chemists in the Commonwealth are making a similar attempt to obtain German chemicals through the United States, Italy, Switzerland, Denmark, Holland and Norway. Certain continental agents are sending out circulars inviting indents and offering to supply any goods named and paid for in advance at old rates. The names of the agents doing this are known to the military authorities, who will probably apply for the confiscation of all letters sent through the post to the agents. If any chemist is found endeavouring to trade with the enemy he will be very severely dealt with, so those chemists who boast that they can still indent goods would do well to be careful as to where they place their orders. Chemists who have received circulars inviting their orders should communicate with the Minister for Customs, Melbourne, and should not reply to the sender of the circulars, as their replies will be stopped.

The Kurri Kurri Poisoning Case.

Danger of Doctors Dispensing.

On December 1st, before Judge Fitzhardinge, at the Quarter Sessions, at Newcastle (N.S.W.), Dr. Arthur William Wigmore was charged with having at Kurri Kurri, on November 8th, caused the death of Francis Thompson, a baby nine months old. The Crown Prosecutor stated that accused attended deceased at the residence of his parents; the child was suffering from bronchial troubles. The accused had medicines with him; he prescribed and made up the medicine for the child, and handed the powders he compounded to the parents to be administered according to directions. The child became worse during the day and died. Evidence showed that he was poisoned. Edward Thompson, the father of deceased, gave evidence as to the attendance of the doctor, his taking certain bottles out of his bag and compounding powders for deceased, which were administered according to directions. Witness had to leave home, but when he returned he tried to get the doctor, and failing, called in Dr. Heupt. Subsequently he informed the police. Albert Reginald Heupt, a legally qualified medical man, gave evidence that he was called in and found the child suffering from symptoms of poisoning, and he gave the usual antidote treatment, but without avail. He examined the medicine given and found it to contain opium. It was dangerous to give opium to young children. He called in Dr. Welsh, of Abermain, who made the post mortem examination.

Dr. Welsh gave evidence of having made a post mortem examination, and corroborated the evidence of Dr. Heupt. Mr. William Hamlet gave evidence of finding opium in the child's organs and also in the powders which had not been administered to the child. The powders contained five per cent. of opium.

Dr. Wigmore gave evidence on his own behalf. He had been qualified since 1887. He was not registered in New South Wales, but the Medical Board had all his papers, and his registration was only waiting his personal attendance before the Medical Board in Sydney. He attended the child on November 6th, and found it suffering from bronchial pneumonia, and its bowels were out of order. He asked for a piece of white paper, and tearing it into four pieces, made up what he intended to be four powders composed of compound jalap powder and calomel. He gave the parents the powders with directions as to how they were to be taken. He had no idea at the time that he had any other bottles in his bag but calomel and compound jalap powder. He did not discover the mistake until he looked in his bag after the post mortem examination. He produced both bottles just as he used them and a bottle of compound jalap powder. He had no doubt that the cause of death was due to compound ipecacuanha powder being used by him in mistake for compound jalap powder.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and accused was discharged.

[The above case shows the danger run when doctors dispense their own medicines at the bedside of the patient. Had this prescription been sent to a pharmacist to dispense such an error would have been exceedingly improbable. There is always the safeguard of the compounder detecting an error if the prescriber writes one and of his refusing to make up a dangerous mixture. But where a doctor hurriedly takes a couple of bottles from the shelf in his surgery, slips them into his bag, and mixes up medicines in a hurry at the bedside of his patient, he is liable to make an error which may cost the patient his life. Such practice should be prohibited by law, and is only justifiable where the doctor has to travel long distances, and where there is no chemist within reasonable distance. This is not the case,

as Kurri Kurri has an excellently equipped pharmacy, and as far as is known, there is no special reason why the prescription should not have been written and dispensed in the usual manner.

If a medical man is not directly punished for his carelessness he is penalised so far as legal expenses are concerned, and loss of time and of reputation is in most cases a severe enough penalty. The case should bring into prominence the danger run by patients and doctors in encouraging slipshod dispensing.]

The New Duties.

Pharmacists in Sydney appear somewhat apathetic as regards tariff changes, and they seem to be settling down to a state of placid resignation, and console themselves with the idea that whatever increase they have to pay will not come out of their pockets, but will have to be passed on to the general public.

One prominent Sydney pharmacist thus stated his view of the case: "We gave notice that we were not increasing our prices because of the war, but we said nothing about any increase that may be made in consequence of an increased tariff being imposed. The publicans are increasing their price for beer, and the tobacconist has put up the price of cigarettes, and, of course, the chemist must put up his prices accordingly, as the spirit duty has increased his costs, which must be borne by his customers. It will be a boon to chemists, as the increased prices charged will more than cover the increase in cost to him, and may be charged on prescriptions which are not affected at all by the tariff."

No doubt many pharmacists will take this view of the matter. It is no concern of theirs what the public have to pay. High prices pay best, and if any protest has to be made, let it come from the public who have to pay, and not from the trade. So many pharmacists in Sydney hold this view that it is feared that there are not enough influential men in the ranks of pharmacists to protest vigorously or effectively, no matter how hardly the burden may press upon their customers. The wholesalers say "The Retail Trade will have to pay," and the retail trade say "Our customers will have to pay," and so far as Sydney is concerned things will very quickly adjust themselves, and the long-suffering public will have to bear the burden. "What is the use of our kicking?" said another chemist. "We shall gain nothing by it, and merely waste our time."

A Pharmaceutical Experiment Fails.

Sydney has many fine chemists shops, and several are somewhat original in fittings, but the pharmacy of Mr. James Haynes at the corner of King and Elizabeth Streets, beat all others for novelty, and at great expense, was always regarded as a "show" risky one for the capitalist. The shop was on the pattern of an "American Drug Store," and the windows and interior were set out accordingly. Sweets, drinks, and cigars had a prominent place, and stationery and photographic goods were also prominent features, but the pharmacy business was not so prominent, and Sydney people have not been educated up to appreciate the merits of the American Drug Store style. It is an acquired taste, and Sydney has not acquired it. Besides, there is just a little higher up Sloper Pharmacy, which has always had a name for high class dispensing, and a little lower down the street there is the handsome and modern pharmacy of H. V. Rose and Co., and there was not room for all. On the opposite corner, with far less expense, Mr. Haynes was doing well, and the closing of the new pharmacy, and the taking over of the stock, etc., by Pattinson and Co. early in December, marks the end of a costly experiment so far as Sydney pharmacies are concerned.

Before Mr. Haynes came to Sydney, he had a splendid business at Wellington (N.S.W.), and when he first set up in King Street he soon built up a fine business, but Sydney was not ripe for the new venture, and Mr. Haynes will begin again and build up another good business probably in one of Sydney's suburbs or in a rising country town.

General News.

C. J. CARROLL, LIMITED have opened a branch pharmacy at Manly, nearer to the Sydney Ferries wharf. The changed route in the tram service through Manly is said to be the reason of the opening of this branch. There is a very general opinion among Manly residents that Manly has quite as many pharmacies as the village demands, and to multiply businesses is not really to increase trade, while it diminishes profits. Mr. Matthews, whose pharmacy is a few paces from the new pharmacy, says that his business is not affected by the opposition.

MR. JAMES EAMES has sold his pharmacy at Oxford Street, Paddington, to Mr. Gideon, formerly assistant to Mr. Mallam, of Randwick.

MR. PETERSON, of Campsie, has sold his pharmacy and has bought the business of Mr. Donovan, of Darling Street, Balmain.

MR. BAXTER, formerly of North Sydney, has opened a pharmacy at Bexley.

MR. IRVINE, formerly assistant to Mr. McKimm, has opened a pharmacy in West Street, North Sydney.

GREAT REGRET is expressed at the death of Mr. J. Clunes Ross, for many years instructor in chemistry at the Sydney Technical College. Mr. Ross came to take charge of the Chemistry Department at the Sydney College about 10 years ago, and prior to that was Superintendent of Technical Education at Bathurst, and worked up the Bathurst Technical College from its infancy to a great state of efficiency. Mr. Ross has given many pharmacists their instruction in chemistry, and was a great advocate of getting study at the Technical Colleges of the State recognised by the Pharmacy Board. He was a brother of Ross, the King of Cocos Islands.

Victoria.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on December 9, at 11.15 a.m.

Present: The President (Mr. C. E. Towl) in the chair, and Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Fleay, Gulliver, Jewkes, and Sayer.

The President extended a hearty welcome to Mr. Gulliver on his safe return after a visit to the old country. They were all glad to see Mr. Gulliver back again and occupying his old seat on the Board. Mr. Gulliver thanked the President for his kind remarks, and expressed his pleasure at being able once more to take up his duties as a member of the Board.

Correspondence.

Letters outwards Nos. 741 to 999 were minuted.

Miss Lily Beddome applied for permission to carry on the business of her late father at 254 Bourke Street, Melbourne, under the management of a registered pharmaceutical chemist. A permit was granted for twelve months from December 9, 1914.

A case was brought under notice in which an unauthorised person was using the title of "Chemist" on his labels. Mr. Gulliver said that he would be shortly visiting the district referred to and would make inquiries concerning the complaint.

Mr. D. A. Simpson, Loch, wrote asking if storekeepers could sell Pitt's Wheat. To be informed that they could not unless sparrows and starlings had been proclaimed vermin under the Vermin Destruction Act in the district referred to. The sale of this article must be treated as a Part I. poison.

Mr. H. Schwartz, Richmond, asked whether he could sell a liniment which did not contain any poison. To be informed that unless the article came under the Poisons Act the Board had no power to prevent its sale.

Mr. F. H. Neale, Perth, W.A., wrote acknowledging a copy of the Journal containing the examination questions. He stated that the Victorian examination was on very similar lines to the Western Australian system, except that in his State five dispensing items were given. He approved of the principle of the various Boards exchanging examination papers from time to time, as it led to more uniformity of standard.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, forwarding copies of the last examination papers.

Mr. C. V. Browne, Dimboola, asked whether homoeopathic medicines came under the Poisons Act. To be informed that all homoeopathic medicines, containing scheduled poisons, of greater strength than the third decimal potency, came under the Poisons Act.

Mr. F. A. J. Mathias and Mr. Gilbert Jewkes notified the Board that they were accompanying the Second Overseas Expeditionary Force abroad.

The Under Secretary forwarded two copies of the King's Orders in the case of Hannah v. Regent (Privy Council decision). To be acknowledged with thanks.

A complaint that a country storekeeper was infringing the Poisons Act was referred to the Board's inspector for investigation.

Mr C. H. Simpson intimated that he was about to become apprenticed to a registered Victorian chemist in business in one of the recently acquired German possessions in the Pacific. He desired to know if the Board would accept such apprenticeship. Mr. Bailey said that the island was under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Government, and that as the seat of Government was in Melbourne, the Board would be justified in registering the indenture. A motion to the effect was formally carried.

The Registrar of the Melbourne University wrote that it was against the policy of the University to certify whether a student had matriculated, except through the medium of the regular Matriculation certificate. The question arose on application to have an indenture registered on the ground that the student had matriculated, and had been entered in the University lists as attending one of the professional courses. The Board decided that the Matriculation certificate must be lodged before the indentures could be registered.

Application for Registration.

The following applicants were registered: Mr. Frederick John Ellis, Melbourne, certificate of the Phar. Soc. of Great Britain; Patrick Michael O'Leary, Mordialloc, Cert. Phar. Board of Tasmania (by exam.).

Certificate of Identity.

Mr. D. Shaw, Sydney, applied for a Certificate of Identity for reciprocity purposes in New South Wales. Granted.

Apprentices Indentures Registered.

Kathleen McGlashan, Malvern, to Miss M. I. Rountree, Melbourne; Harold J. Walker to Mr. A. M. Palmer, Ballarat.

Poisons Licence Granted.

Arthur Gerald Gregory, Murchison.

Erasure of Names from the Register.

The names of the following registered pharmaceutical chemists were ordered to be erased from the Register if no reply was received before December 31, 1914, to the letter forwarded to them on June 27, 1914:—

Bruce, Harvey, Brentwood, Eng.
Fimister, Wm. J., Middle Park.
Gardner, Austen W., Suffolk, Eng.
Jones, Thomas, Balham, Eng.
Mansfield, G. J., Abbotsford.
Mellor, Wm. G., South Melbourne.
Newton, Geo. R., Hull, Eng.
Sanderson, R. T., Melbourne.
Terry, Wm. H., Melbourne.

Police Reports.

Reports of poisoning cases received by the police included one each of strychnine, Pitt's Wheat, Lysol, Liniment, Camphor and Menthol. In the strychnine case there was no name and address on the bottle, nor could the police ascertain where the poison was obtained. In two of the cases the poisons were obtained at a Friendly Society Dispensary.

[illegible] regulations [illegible] approved and ordered to be forwarded to the Governor-in-Council for approval.

Supplementary Pharmacopœia

A draft of the Pharmaceutical Register for 1915 was laid on the table and ordered to be forwarded to the Government printer with [illegible] corrections noted up to December 31, 1914.

Poisons Act Amendments

The Council went into committee to deal with [illegible] fragments of the Medical and Poisons Act. A prosecution was ordered to be taken [illegible]. A second complaint was deferred for further inquiry.

The New B.P.

The Registrar laid on the table an advanced copy of the new British Pharmacopœia which had been forwarded to the Board by the Government. The President explained the various alterations which had been made. It was decided, on the motion of Mr. Fleay, seconded by Mr. Jewkes, to examine candidates for the final Examination on the subject matter of the new B.P. at the December examination, 1915. The question of recommending a suitable date for the adoption of the new standards and conferring with the British Medical Association (Victoria branch) on the subject was deferred until copies of the new work were available in Melbourne.

December Examinations.

The Examiner in the Preliminary Examination forwarded his report on the papers submitted at the examination held at Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Barnsdale, Kyneton, Warrnambool, Ouyen, Hamilton, Geelong, Hobart and Launceston on December 1 and 2. Thirty-four candidates presented themselves. Fourteen candidates passed, seven qualified for single subjects, and thirteen failed.

Passes in Order of Merit.—Alice M. Foster (Honours), Madge R. Adams and Gurcher E. V. Perry (equal merit), W. L. B. Porz, Allen L. Leete, Bertand Garrett, Ralph Strudwick, Alma P. Solomon, Muriel L. Archer, Doris E. Miles, Ivan V. Tipping, Keith L. Gardiner, V. E. Serpell, Frank R. Elder.

Partial Passes.—Candidates eligible to take the subjects indicated at a subsequent examination: W. G. Jewkes (Latin and English), D. W. London (Latin and English), Kathleen C. Ryan (Latin), E. J. Plaisted and P. Balding (English), V. E. Bell (Algebra), Eric Cutts (Latin).

The report was received and adopted.

The Registrar reported that the Government Visitor to the Examinations (Dr. J. V. O'Brien) had attended during the Examinations and would furnish his report to the Chief Secretary in due course.

Appointment of Auditors.

The retiring auditors, Messrs. L. J. Wilson and J. Bishop, were re-appointed on the motion of Mr. Sayer, seconded by Mr. Fleay, and the remuneration was fixed at £3 3s. each.

[illegible] Secretary laid on the table a copy of the report of the Select Committee on the Consolidation of the Statutes and the report of the Chief Inspector under the Vermin Destruction Act for the year 1913-14.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Bailey) submitted the monthly financial statement. Accounts were passed for payment, and other routine business was dealt with.

The Board adjourned until Tuesday, December 15.

The adjourned meeting was held on Dec. 15. Present: Mr. Tewl (in the chair), and Messrs. Bailey, Blackhurst, Gellibrand and Jewkes.

December Examinations.

The following reports were received from the examiners:—

Intermediate Examination.—Thirty-seven candidates presented themselves. Of these, 20 passed, 3 qualified for single subjects, and 14 failed. The following passed in order of merit:—Douglas E. Tewl (80.1 per cent.), Mary Moorhead (73.7 per cent.), Alex. B. Murie (72.0 per cent.), Elizabeth K. Burton, Henry H. W. Mann, W. L. Johnson, Lillian V. Andrew, J. R. Blennerhassett, B. Bessemeres, P. J. Graham, Constance M. Worland, I. V. Muller, C. H. Simpson, V. F. Mulcaher, H. B. Keig, L. A. Holmes, Helen M. Catmain, W. W. Stranks, J. H. Symonds, G. G. Jewkes. Eligible to take single subjects: Bertha Alston (Materia Medica), E. T. P. Davies and J. G. Anderson (Chemistry).

A communication was received from the examiners, recommending that no pass should be awarded in any subject unless the candidate does satisfactory work in each part, and that, if a candidate gains less than one third of the marks in either the written work or the practical (or oral) work, he should not be entitled to pass in the subject.—Consideration of this communication was deferred to the January meeting.

Final Examination.—Fourteen candidates entered. Of these, eight passed, two qualified for single subjects, and four failed. Passes, in order of merit:—Henry L. Vickary, Donald G. Patchell, Aubrey H. Gamble, Leon R. D. Stahle, Jeremiah O'Donoghue, Wm. B. Perry, Chas. M. Pleasance, John L. Blackburn. Eligible to take single subjects: Wm. T. L. Pearson (Section III.), Wm. G. Ross (Section I. paper and Section III. paper).

The meeting adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on December 2nd, at 10.30 a.m.

Present: The President (Mr. V. R. Bailey), in the chair, and Messrs. Cossar, Francis, Gabriel, Kernot, Leete, Owen, Pickford, Rankin, and Taylor. Apology for non attendance from Mr. Imes.

Correspondence.

St. John Ambulance Association, forwarding cheque for students' fees. First-Aid class.

Comptroller-General for Customs, expressing thanks of Council for information furnished re concessions in duty on alcohol for manufacturing purposes.

Melbourne University, submitting the nomination of Dr. Plowman for appointment as the College representative on the Faculty of Medicine.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales wrote asking if the Society had any spare copies of the A.P.F. To be informed that no surplus copies were available.

Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, submitting draft circular re Liq. Cresolis C. (A.P.F.). Resolved that the Society join with the Queensland Society in publishing same, and that 3000 copies be ordered and circulated amongst medical practitioners and nurses throughout Victoria.

Lieut. H. G. Downer, medical student, intimated that he had joined the Expeditionary Force. Resolved that every facility be offered to Lieut. Downer in regard to his being examined earlier than the date arranged for the other students attending the class.

Election of New Members.

The following new members were balloted for and elected:—

Full Members—

Chas. V. Browne, Dimboola.
Walter J. Williams, East Melbourne.
Zal Markovitch, Carlton.

Associate Member—

H. W. Wiltshire, Melbourne

The College Grant.

A communication was received from the Government stating that the Hon. the Treasurer had approved of the continuance of the annual grant of £500 to the College of Pharmacy, and that in respect to the application for further assistance to equip the new laboratories and class-rooms the Government would guarantee a bank overdraft for six years of a sum not exceeding £600, the security being the annual grant to the College.

The President said that he thought they had every reason to be grateful that the Government, after fully investigating the management of the College, had met the Council in the manner indicated. It meant that they were assured of the grant remaining at £500 for the next six years, and that in the meantime they could proceed with the necessary work to equip the new building. He moved that the Government's offer be accepted with thanks, and that a letter be forwarded to this effect to the Hon. the Treasurer

Mr. Owen seconded the motion. He was very pleased to see that the Government appreciated the work the Council was doing. They had six years to pay off the overdraft, and in the meantime were assured of a definite income. Considering the state of the public finances, they were very fortunate in securing this guarantee.

Mr. Kernot supported the resolution. The Council had always endeavoured to spend its income wisely and well. During the coming year he hoped that the work of fitting up the new rooms would be proceeded with.

The motion was carried unanimously, and the Secretary was instructed to inform the bank of the terms of the letter from the Treasury.

Lecturers' Reports for 1914.

The following reports were received from the lecturers:—

MATERIA MEDICA AND PRACTICAL PHARMACY for third year University Medical Students.

I have the honour to submit a report on the work done by the third year medical students of the Melbourne University at the College of Pharmacy during the past session.

Sixty students entered for the course of Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy as set forth in the University calendar and in the syllabus of the College. Of these three withdrew to join the Expeditionary Forces.

The work was restricted to the third term of the University session, with two lectures, followed by practical work in the fourth term. The time is too limited to deal adequately with the two subjects as a whole. Nevertheless, every detail as set forth in the syllabus was discussed in the lectures and treated as fully as the restricted time would allow.

In Practical Pharmacy the lecturer considered it advisable to perform in the presence of the students such pharmaceutical operations as would otherwise require special demonstration with each student. These operations included such work as making a pill mass, rolling and finishing pills, folding powders, making emulsions, ointments, etc., and labelling and finishing each package. The adoption of this method obviated the necessity of engaging an additional demonstrator. No attendance was scored in Practical Pharmacy by a student unless his work was submitted to the lecturer or demonstrator and marked "satisfactory." The whole of the work in Practical Pharmacy was so framed as to instruct the class how to prescribe rather than how to dispense; the difficulties and the occasional dangers caused by careless prescribing being especially pointed out. Following the custom of former years, copies of the A.P.F. were distributed among the class, and the advantages of prescribing according to this formulary rather than proprietary preparations were pointed out.

The general conduct of the class has been excellent. The students have been keen in their work, good in their attendance, and orderly in their behaviour. Mr. Parry, as demonstrator, has rendered most valuable assistance throughout.

SIDNEY PLOWMAN, F.R.C.S., Eng., Lecturer.

CHEMISTRY.

I have the honour to report that I have delivered the usual course of lectures during the year to a class of thirty students, eight of whom were ladies.

With a class the majority of whom have not gone very far beyond, and some not at all beyond, the standard of the Preliminary Examination, the progress made is at first somewhat slow, and general ideas are not grasped in all their significance until the methods of applying them have been repeatedly illustrated. When stu-

duets once learn to get on for themselves their subsequent progress is much more rapid. Evidence of this progress is given in the test examinations held at intervals throughout the session. The lecturer's prize, awarded to the student securing the highest average of marks at the theoretical and practical examinations, is this year awarded to Mr. D. E. Towl, who secured an average of 80 per cent, with honourable mention to Mr. H. H. Mann, with an average of 76.

I recommend that the Council's prizes, awarded on an examination held at the end of the session on the whole work of the session, be awarded as follows:—

Silver Medal—Mr. P. J. Graham, 81 per cent.

Bronze Medal—Mr. H. H. W. Mann, 72 per cent.

Certificate of Honour—Mr. D. E. Towl, 70 per cent.

The lectures in Chemistry for dental students have been attended by 23 students taking the dental course, and by three Pharmacy students. It is to be regretted that more pharmacy students do not attend this course, which is held once a week during term time. With a view of assisting apprentices in their reading prior to entering the College the forthcoming syllabus contains a series of suggestions made by the teaching staff. If an apprentice living in Melbourne could attend these dental lectures during his second year, learn to apply his knowledge during the next year, and attend the College lectures during his fourth year, he would come to the College much more fully prepared than he is now, and would be able to cover a wider field, and to cover it more thoroughly than he can do now. He would, moreover, be able to take a much more intelligent interest in his shop work, and would consequently be of more value to his employer. It is the student whose home is in the country, and who, therefore, cannot take part in any such scheme as this, who is the stumbling-block.

A visit was paid, by the courtesy of Messrs. Cerutty, Smith and Co., to their sulphuric acid and superphosphate works at Yarraville. This annual visit, made at a time of the year when they can understand and appreciate what they see, is of the greatest possible benefit to students. It helps them to realise that the work of the laboratory and of the manufactory are essentially the same.

I wish to express my appreciation of the ready and unfailing assistance which Mr. Parry has given in connection with all the work of the laboratory.

The experiment of dividing the session into three terms has been, in my opinion, a distinct success. The two breaks of a fortnight each give students an opportunity of reviewing their work to date and so gaining a more coherent idea of their subject as a whole.

V. W. Craig, M.A., Lecturer.

Materia Medica

I have the honour to present my report for 1914.

Although but 55 lectures were marked upon the roll in the ordinary way, yet I delivered 60. The necessity for the extra 11 arose from several causes. First, the advances made recently in vaccine and serotherapy, and consequently the increased use of vaccines and sera; secondly, the greater use of so-called synthetics; third, that I devoted still greater attention than hitherto to the practical examination of drugs and especially to microscopic work which was constantly being done to enable the students to get familiar with the appearance of internal structure of roots, etc., the appearance of starch grains, aleurone grains, calcium oxalate crystals, etc.

Two of these extra lectures which I considered absolutely necessary as introductory to the study of toxins, anti-toxins, vaccines and sera were delivered at night; they were (1) the general functions of microbes, (2) the form, structure and physiology of microbes, pathogenic organisms, infection, phagocytosis, immunity. In illustrating these a lantern would be of considerable assistance. In my lecture dealing with organotherapy, the positions of the suprarenal, thyroid and pituitary glands were demonstrated by actual specimens. Where actual living examples of medicinal plants could be obtained, these were used, and included, among others, such plants as Taraxacum officinale, Cytisus Scoparius, Digitalis purpurea, and I was fortunate enough to raise some magnificent specimens of Aconitum napellus from roots supplied to my order by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. Where the official species could not be had, an allied one was studied and compared with the official; for instance, Lobelia inflata could not be got, but Lobelia speciosa could.

In the examination for the class prizes held on November 23rd, there were 22 candidates. D. E. Towl was first, with 84 per cent.; Lily Andrews with 77 per cent. and L. Johnson with 74 per cent. I recommend the allotment of the prizes in accordance with those results. The lecturer's prize for all round efficiency goes to D. E. Towl. With regard to the Pharmacy lectures, useful work was done all through, and it was made as practical as the limited time would allow. One shortcoming that is continually noticeable is the arithmetic, even in such simple exercises as working out quantities for percentage solutions. In dispensing I found several of the students making suppositories for the first time, and most had never seen a pill silvered.

In conclusion, I would like to mention the exemplary behaviour of the students, and also the invaluable help given me by the demonstrator, Mr. Parry.

T. E. Turner, Lecturer.

Botany

I have the honour to submit a report upon the work done in the subject of Botany by pharmaceutical students during the 1914 session. Twenty-nine students in all have attended the lectures, but three withdrew in order to join the Expeditionary Forces. The work as set forth in the syllabus has been carried out in its entirety, and is somewhat in excess of that required at the intermediate examination. The new arrangement of the division of the session into three terms has proved by experience to work

well. The reprint of the syllabus has afforded an opportunity of pointing out to apprentices about to become students of the College the value of preparatory work. Among other suggestions in the syllabus having this object in view simple directions as to the preliminary study of Botany have been given.

During the session a progress examination has been held during each term, making three in all. Numerous microscopic demonstrations have been given, two visits to the Melbourne Botanic Gardens have been made by the students under the guidance of the lecturer, and two excursions to Frankston have been organised to prosecute field work. The advantages of field work cannot be exaggerated, and, although on both occasions the weather was unfavourable, much valuable work was done, details of which appear in the present issue of the *Journal*.

Sixteen students presented themselves for examination for the Council prizes at the end of the session. The papers sent in were as a whole of good general merit, and the competition for the silver medal was a very close one. I venture to recommend that the silver medal be awarded to Miss E. L. Burton, who obtained 80 per cent. of the possible marks; the bronze medal to Mr. D. E. Towl, who gained 84 per cent.; and the certificate of honour to Miss Lilian B. Andrew, with 77 per cent. Miss C. M. Worland and Miss M. Moorhead are worthy of honourable mention. I award the lecturer's prize to Mr. D. E. Towl.

I desire to record the fact that Mr. Cronin, curator of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, has furnished an ample supply of typical specimens for the use of the students and to illustrate the lectures throughout the session. I desire to express my most cordial thanks to him for his kindness.

I also wish to express my sense of obligation to Mr. W. R. A. Baker, of the Museum and National herbarium, who has ungrudgingly given me the advantage of his knowledge in naming and classifying specimens submitted by me to him. To Mr. Parry, the demonstrator of the College, I also desire to give my most cordial thanks. He has rendered loyal and efficient service, and his assistance in the microscopic work has been invaluable.

SIDNEY PLOWMAN, Lecturer.

Mr. Owen moved that the reports be received and adopted and published in the *Journal*. Mr. Kernot seconded the resolution. Mr. Pickford expressed satisfaction at the excellent work carried out by the teaching staff during the year. He was particularly pleased with the methods adopted by the lecturer to the medical students. Mr. Rankin said that the demonstrator (Mr. Parry) had carried out his duties so efficiently that he thought some special recognition should be shown to him. Other members endorsed this view, and it was decided to grant a bonus of £10 to Mr. Parry. The motion for the adoption of the reports was carried.

Appointment of Teaching Staff, 1915.

The following members of the College teaching staff were re-appointed for the ensuing year:—

Chemistry and Practical Chemistry—Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A.

Materia Medica—Mr. T. E. Turner.

Botany — Mr. Sidney Plowman, F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Demonstrator and Assistant—Mr. F. T. Parry.

The College Syllabus.

The secretary intimated that the new edition of the syllabus would be published during the next few days. Several improvements had been made, including a page of Hints to Students before attending the lectures, and a schedule of the times during which the lectures were held. Mr. Pickford urged the necessity of the time-table being strictly adhered to. It was resolved that the attention of the lecturers be particularly drawn to this matter.

Duty on Medicinal Opium.

The secretary reported that, in accordance with the resolution of the Council, he had given evidence before the Interstate Commission as to the desirability of abolishing the present duty of 30/- per lb. on medicinal opium. He had been supported in this request by Mr. S. Fripp, of Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co. and Mr. F. Buckhurst, both of whom were called as witnesses. There was every reason to believe that a good case had been put before the Commission for the abolition of the duty, but possibly the new tariff would be introduced before the Commission's recommendations reached the Government.

Annual Examinations.

It was reported that the Optical Examinations had been held at the College on November 11, 25 and 27, and that the Intermediate Examination, for which 37 candidates had entered, would commence on the following day, December 3rd.

A.P.F.

Mr. Leete said that Mr. Church had drawn his attention to an error in one of the synonyms on page 68 of the Formulary. Hydropyrin, which was coming into vogue, was described as "Sodium Acetyl-Salicylate," whereas it should be "*Lithium* Acetyl-sal. . . ." It was decided to draw attention to the matter in the report of the meeting.

Average Quantity of Opium.

The President asked members to advise him as to what were the usual quantities of medicinal opium required in connection with their business. He had been asked to make inquiries on this point, but so far as he had gone he had found very varying results. If pharmacists, particularly in the country, would advise him of their annual requirements, such information might be useful in ascertaining whether the present regulation as to minimum quantities were too strict.

General Business.

The hon. treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and after ordinary routine business had been transacted, Mr. Pickford said that as this was the last meeting of the year he would like to place on record the Council's appreciation of the loyal and efficient service rendered by the staff during the year. He accordingly moved a resolution in these terms. Mr. Kernot said he

heartily endorsed the views of the previous speaker. The lecturers and the staff generally had taken a great interest in the welfare of the institution, and were deserving of praise for their efforts in this direction. He had great pleasure in seconding the resolution. Mr. Rymer supported the resolution. It had been a record year for the College. Every member of the staff had the interests of the students at heart, and it was the least they could do to show their appreciation in this manner. The motion was carried by acclamation.

The President wished the members of the Council a Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year, and thanked them for the assistance they had given to him during the year.

Owing to the holidays, it was decided not to meet in January.

The meeting then adjourned.

Victorian Pharmacists' Motor Ambulance.

Altogether some £535 has been subscribed by Victorian pharmacists and their assistants to present a military motor ambulance to the Second Overseas Expeditionary Force. Faith in the willingness of pharmacists to contribute this amount led the committee to place the order for the car at an early stage in the appeal, with the result that it was ready for presentation on November 29, when the Lord Mayor of Melbourne (Cr. Hennessy) presided over an attendance of some twenty or thirty pharmacists and their assistants, including several ladies, and with a few brief appropriate remarks formally handed over the car to Colonel Cussden, chief medical officer of the Victorian section of the Red Cross Hospital.

In acknowledging the gift, which the department most greatly appreciated, and which was a wonderful effort on the part of a small section of the community numerically, Colonel Cussden said that pharmacists had responded so generously as to enable the Red Cross Hospital not to have three motor ambulance wagons but to be presented to the hospital, ready for service at the front. The Forty-fourth would no doubt be deeply appreciated, and he hoped that the speedy means of transit from the firing line to the main hospital base, which the motor car would afford, as against the old style of horse ambulance, would have the effect of minimising suffering and saving life. The Australian Red Cross Unit had provided accommodation for 1040 patients—more than the whole of the hospital accommodation of Melbourne and Sydney. The unit consisted two general hospitals, capable of accommodating 550 patients each, two stationary hospitals, with accommodation for 200 patients each, and a clearing hospital with 200 beds. Going to the front with the hospital were 93 medical men, the pick of the profession in the Commonwealth, 161 nurses and 1003 rank and file, including 14 fully equipped motor ambulances. He considered the Commonwealth's contribution in this direction a most handsome one, and he felt sure that the rest would accomplish splendid work. Sir Frederick Treves, the eminent English surgeon, had stated that the greatest need during the present war was for motor ambulances. An idea of their value might be gained from the fact that while it took from ten to twenty hours to remove wounded from the fighting line to the base hospital by means of an ambulance train, motor ambulances covered the same journey in two hours, leaving little chance for the wounds to become septic. He desired to express his great appreciation of the patriotism and generosity of Victorian pharmacists and their assistants in making this valuable contribution, and on behalf of the department tendered to them his sincere thanks.

After Mr. C. F. Towl had formally thanked the Lord Mayor for making the presentation, an adjournment was made to the courtyard, where the car was open for inspection.

The vehicle was constructed by the Kellow Falkner Motor Co. As will be seen from the illustration in this issue, the car is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it is to be used. A specially strong body has been built on a 20-h.p. Wolseley chassis, provision being made for the carriage of four wounded men. In addition to the upper and lower berths for the reception of stretchers, there is a seat at the end of a narrow gangway up the centre of the car for an attendant. A large box at the rear serves the double purpose of holding medical stores, and of protecting the pressure feed tank from stray bullets. A false bottom to the car holds eight spare stretchers, while under the driver's seat is a large tank, containing about 15 gallons of water, with a tap projecting above the footboard. This should prove invaluable on long journeys, when, in ordinary circumstances, the wounded might ask in vain for a drink. If the weather be fine, the sides may be rolled up. The tyres—Dunlop "oversize," measuring 880mm. by 130mm.—are exceptionally large.

The car will be in charge of Mr. Waller, a competent chauffeur, who has promised to give an account of its good work at a later date. It goes to the front with the best wishes of every pharmacist.

Further subscriptions acknowledged:—

	£	s	d
C. R. Nicholas	0	10	6
J. M. Ballantyne	1	1	0
R. W. Maxwell	0	5	0
J. A. Kruse	1	0	0
C. H. Peacock	1	1	0
F. Newman	1	1	0
Dr. Plowman	1	1	0
J. Garrick	0	10	6
J. D. Hewitt	1	1	0
Cheshire and Champion (2nd)	2	2	0
Bull and Owen	1	1	0
F. Wadleton	1	1	0
C. A. Dickson	1	1	0
N. Pardy	1	1	0
Walter C. Kernot	1	1	6
Total amount subscribed	£534	11	0

Lodge Dispensing.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Hawthorn (Vic.) branch of the A.N.A., held on November 23, Mr. C. Baker moved that the services of all

chemists dispensing medicines to members resident in Hawthorn be dispensed with after February 28; that all such members be then placed on the Hawthorn Dispensary; and that all new members joining in future be placed on the dispensary. A long debate ensued, and threatened to last all night, but as midnight approached the hall-keeper announced his intention of turning the lights out, and the debate was hurriedly adjourned.

Consolidation of the Statutes.

The report of the Joint Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council on the Consolidation of the Laws, together with the minutes of the evidence, has been published as a Parliamentary Paper.

Briefly, the report recommends further consideration of the consolidated Bills, and suggests that they might be re-introduced next session. The minutes of the evidence extend over 25 foolscap pages. Ten witnesses were examined, including the Hon. Mr. Justice Cussen. A number of the Bills were critically dealt with. Amongst these was the Medical Bill. The chief point considered in this measure was the increased powers given to the various Boards to examine witnesses on oath and inflict penalties. Mr. Justice Cussen explained that he had adopted the phraseology used in the Dentists' Act, which was the latest measure, and employed it in parts of the Bill relating to medical practitioners and chemists. He thought it very desirable to make the powers uniform. On a later date Mr. Justice Cussen was further examined, and repeated his opinion that the powers of the three Boards should be uniformly expressed. It was not much use giving the Boards power to summon a man and if he said, "I will not come," giving no power to impose a penalty. In his own mind, he (Mr. Justice Cussen) had no doubt that the Legislature meant that the Boards should have this power, but they did not so express it. A similar question was discussed when the Evidence Bill was dealt with, and Mr. Justice Cussen further explained the necessity of giving the Medical and Pharmacy Boards power to inflict penalties. No evidence was taken regarding the Consolidation of the Poisons Acts. The Government has decided to postpone the consolidating measure until the Autumn session.

Opticians' Wages Fixed.

Under the first determination of the Opticians' Board, which is to come into operation on January 15, 1915, foremen, who must be in charge of three or more employés, are to be paid 70s. and optical workers and repairers 62s. a week of 46½ hours in each case. Apprentices are to receive from 7s. 6d. in the first year to 50s. in the sixth year. Rates for improvers are made slightly higher than for apprentices from the second six months of the first year till the end of the fifth year. Overtime must be remunerated at the rate of time and a quarter.

Metropolitan Chemists' Association.

Melbourne,
December 10th, 1914.

TO THE CHEMISTS OF VICTORIA AND THEIR ASSISTANTS.

Dear Sirs,

On behalf of the Committee appointed to the Chemists' Motor Ambulance Patriotic Fund, the President, Mr. Bartleman, thanks the Chemists of Victoria and their Assistants for their magnificent response to the appeal to present the Defence Department with a Motor Ambulance for use in connection with the Australian Expeditionary Force.

This gift was officially handed over by the Lord Mayor of Melbourne at the Town Hall, Collins-street, on November 26th, to Major Cuscaden, who received the gift on behalf of the Defence Department. The Ambulance had only just been completed on the same day, and it was put on board the transport on the following day after having been driven through the principal streets of the city.

Appended is th Balance Sheet

Yours faithfully,
A. L. J. PETERS,
Hon. Gen. Secty.

DR.				CR.			
To Subscriptions (326)	£534	11	0	By Motor Ambulance	£525	0	0
,, Interest	0	14	2	,, Photographer	0	10	6
,, Contribution from M.C.'s Assoc.	1	3	2	,, Printing Account	3	9	6
				,, Sundries, Postages, Envelopes, etc.	7	8	10
	£536	8	4		£536	8	4

Audited and found correct,
C. E. TOWL.

Central Committee.

The 17th meeting of the Central Committee was held at the College of Pharmacy, on Thursday, December 10th, at 10 a.m.

Present: Messrs. Bartleman (in the chair), Sutcliffe, Cowper, Hill, Sayle, Charles, Lee Wasley, and Peters (secretary). The President welcomed the new members, Messrs. Sutcliffe and Lee.

The Tariff.—Re application to increase the duties on Patent and Proprietary and Packed Goods by the Wholesale Houses, it was decided that, as the Commission had completed its investigations, and the new tariff had appeared, the matter be allowed to remain in abeyance.

Retail Prices.—Letters were received from the secretaries of the South Suburban Section, the Richmond, and the Northern Suburbs, enclosing subscriptions from members.

Correspondence was received. Mr. Garrick wrote, that the Northern Suburbs had decided on certain prices for certain goods. Mr. Lee said that the South Suburban Section thought it best to defer the fixing of any prices, as things were still so unsettled. Mr. Wasley said that the City Section had already agreed on a number of prices.

Mr. Charles said that the Richmond Section had agreed on certain prices.

After discussion, delegates agreed to the following uniform prices being adhered to:—

B. and W. Lanoline, No. 1, 1s.; No. 2, 2s.
Fellows' Syrup, 4s. and 6s.
Aspirin Tablouds, 1s. 9d. and 3s. 6d.
XXXA Tablouds, 1s. 6d. and 4s.
Aspirin Tablets, 1s. 3d. minimum.
Pectorites all kinds, 1s. per ounce.
Aloes, 3d. per ½ ounce.
Liq. Iodi, Fort, per ounce 2s.
Pot. Permang., 6d. per ounce.
Beecham's Cough Pill, 1s. 6d.
Fade's Pills, 1s. 6d.
Vaseline, 1oz. in container, 3d.; 2oz. in S.C. bottle, 4½d.; 3oz. in S.C. bottle, 6d.
Cocoanut Oil, same as vaseline.
Cuticura Soap, minimum 1s. 4½d.
Gall and Opium Oint., 2 drs., 6d.; 4 drs., 1s.; 1oz., 1s. 6d.

Piver's Goods.—That 3s. 9d. be recommended for the powders, and 5s. for the perfumes; but it was optional for chemists to charge the old prices until the new P.A.T.A. list appeared.

Mr. Lee moved that the delegates to the Central Committee advise the sections, through the secretaries within seven days, to notify all members on any matter of prices affecting the trade.

Uniform Price and Label for Iodine.—It was resolved that, when the public asks for iodine, the common practise to be as follows:—The label to be "Iodine" only. That the mixture be one of equal parts of the Fluid and the Liquor. Price 2drs., 6d.; 4drs., 1s.; 1oz., 1s. 6d. The price for Tincture of Iodine to be the same.

Increase of Spirit Duty.—Mr. Bartleman said that the extra duty was a serious thing to pharmacists and to hospitals, and that members should oppose same; that the matter had already been referred to the Minister for Customs, and that he was expected to receive a deputation on the matter. Further, he recommended that the Hospital Board be written to, requesting it to support the opposition.

The meeting ended the meeting.

City Section.

The Annual Meeting of the above section was held at Champion's Queen's Arms Hotel, Swanston Street, on Wednesday, December 9, at 8.30 p.m.

Present—Messrs. White (in the Chair), Owen, Wadley, Gulliver, Sayle, Attwood, Pleasance, Longmore (2), Lock and Peters (Secretary).

The Chairman briefly gave his report, saying that a certain number always attended regularly and some did not attend so regularly. He said that there was no doubt that these meetings had created a much better feeling and understanding among the chemists of the City, and that many things had been done which had resulted in the material advantage to all chemists. He hoped that those chemists who did not attend would do so in the following year.

The Chairman welcomed back Mr. Gulliver who had just returned from his trip abroad.

The Secretary submitted his balance sheet which showed a credit balance of £1 18s. 7d.

Officers elected—Chairman, Mr. F. W. White; Vice-Chairman, Mr. P. G. Owen; Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. L. Peters; Hon. Auditor, Mr. J. E. Wadley.

Retail prices were discussed as there had been a distinct increase wholesale in many of the lines. Delegates were requested to submit these to the Central Committee at its next meeting, so as to adopt a uniform price for these goods.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman ended the meeting.

Local Growth of Medicinal Plants.

Mr. A. J. B. Haldane, chief dispenser to the Melbourne Hospital, has pointed out that the cost of drugs and dressings to the Victorian hospitals, which amounted in 1913 to £18,288, might be considerably reduced if active steps were taken to manufacture certain drugs in this country. According to Mr. Haldane, the importation of medicinal plants and their extracts costs the Melbourne Hospital about £1500 annually, and he suggests that at least 80 per cent. of the world's medicinal plants might be profitably grown in Australia.

This phase of the matter is to a large extent corroborated by Mr. J. Cronin, director of the Botanical Gardens, Melbourne. At the gardens a section of the ground is specially set apart for the cultivation of medicinal plants, of which there are over 200 specimens. Labels attached to each variety give its scientific name and also its medicinal properties. There is also a botanical museum close at hand, in which plants used for dyeing purposes, resins, gums, etc., are displayed.

Referring to Mr. Haldane's statement that "Buchu leaves, which are imported at a cost of £42 a cwt., would grow as freely here as the familar privet tree," Mr. Cronin said the Buchu plant had not been grown here, but plants of the same order were well known and thrived readily in Victoria. He showed some specimens of cascara sagrada which were thoroughly vigorous, and the growth of which was reported to be satisfactory. The director also pointed to a number of other medicinal plants, which included cinnamons, various liquorices, common rue, different peppermints, castor oil, thorn apple, motherwort, elaterium, lavenders, sages, mints, and so on.

The students attending the lectures at the College of Pharmacy and the University, Mr. Cronin observed, made good use of the gardens and the herbarium, and paid them frequent visits.

In reference to the profitable growing of medicinal plants and herbs, Mr. Cronin was optimistic. He informed a representative of the *Age* that there were already a number of persons in Victoria who grew them, sometimes as a hobby. There was not the slightest doubt that many valuable medicinal plants would grow readily in Victoria. The experiments made in the Botanical Gardens abundantly proved that fact. Other plants, from more tropical countries, would thrive better in New South Wales and Queensland. The cultivation, speaking generally, would not present any difficulties. An ordinary market gardener would easily be able to manage them if he were supplied with a little

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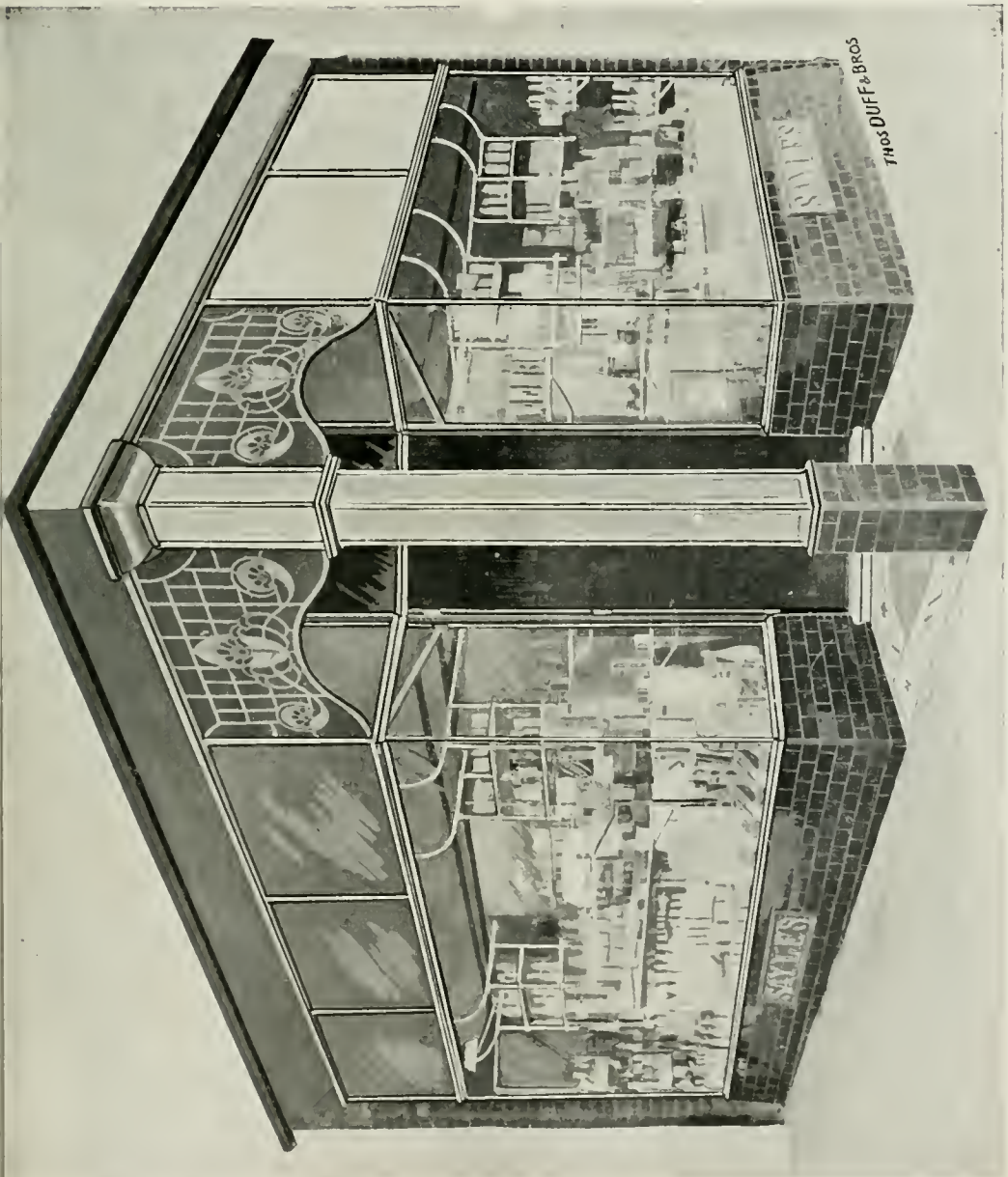

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necessary information, and later on the business might be more profitably taken up by persons who would adopt it as a specialty. At the present time many herbalists obtained locally large supplies of the herbs they used for medicines.

As imports were now being interfered with on account of the war, there ought to be little difficulty in obtaining a market for Australian-grown medicinal plants, and if the Department of Agriculture, the University, and the College of Pharmacy took the matter up, a new and important industry might be created.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.—December Examinations.

Preliminary Examination.

LATIN.—1. Translate *either* both of the given pieces from Cæsar, *or* both from Vergil.

2. Parse the words in italics in the passages chosen for translation.

N.B.—In parsing substantive or adjective give the nominative and genitive singular throughout without abbreviation, number, gender, case, and full syntax; in parsing verb, give the principal parts in full, person, number, tense, mood, and voice, and full syntax.

3. Decline giving meaning and gender of nouns, meaning of adjectives and pronouns:—nouns—consul, opus, vis; adjectives—acrior, praeceps; pronouns—quis (interrogative), quisquam.

4. Give in colums for the following nouns, meaning, gender, genitive and ablative, singular and plural:—flos, animal, linter, nomen, fons.

5. (*a*) Give the meaning and comparison of the adjectives—bonus, invenis, benevolus, dulcis, aequus, impiger; adverbs—bene, ferociter, paullum, diu, commode.

(*b*) Give Latin for 12, 12th, 12 each, 12 times, two hundred houses, four thousand hostages, the seventh legion.

6. (*a*) Explain carefully these constructions, in Latin, with an example of each:—Ablative absolute, cognate accusative, genitive of indefinite price, subjunctive of purpose.

(*b*) Explain clearly the difference between the gerund and the gerundive. Translate (*a*) by using the gerund, (*b*) by using the gerundive:—"The king will send messengers with a view to preserving peace" (with a view to = ad with accusative).

7. (*a*) Give the principal parts and meanings of—Fingo, transeo, divido, perduco, pello, loquor, consequor, metior.

(*b*) Write down the present infinitive passive, and the future participle active of—condo, veto, iubeo, abduco, facio, ago, tendo.

(*c*) Write out the e tenses—
Future indic. act. of recipio.
Present subj. pass. of sepelio.
Imperfect subj. pass. of defero.
Future indic. act. of veto.
Perf. subj. of possum.
Future perf. ind. of prosum.
Pres. subj. of malo.

8. Translate into Latin—

(*a*) We do not know why they have sold their house.

(*b*) The men feared to sail out while the ships of the enemy were near.

(*c*) Let us endeavour to prevent the enemy from marching into France.

ARITHMETIC.—1. Reduce to a single fraction in its lowest terms:—

$$\frac{30 - 6\frac{6}{11} \text{ of } 2\frac{1}{5}}{5 + 2\frac{7}{9} \text{ of } 2\frac{7}{50}} + \frac{6\frac{5}{6}}{23\frac{3}{7}} \text{ of } (6\frac{1}{21} - 5\frac{9}{14}).$$

2. Express each of the following mixed numbers in decimal form, and find their sum in the decimal notation:—

$3^{11}/_{16}$. $4^{13}/_{64}$. $5^{69}/_{625}$.

3. Find the value of 5lbs. 8 ozs. 13 dwts. 8 grains gold at £3 17s. 10½d. per oz.

4. Divide £10 17s. 6d. among *A*, *B*, and *C* so that for every sovereign *A* gets, *B* may get a guinea, and *C* a half-crown.

5. Find the compound interest on £756 10s. for 3 years at 5 per cent.

6. By selling goods at £29 18s. 9d. a dealer loses $^1/_6$ of their cost. Find what he would have gained per cent. by selling them for £53 17s. 9d.

7. A square field contains 10 acres. Find to the nearest second how long a man walking at the rate of 3½ miles per hour will take to walk all round the field.

8. 18 kilometres, 39 decametres, 93 decimetres, 27 millimetres are multiplied by 7. 13 kilometres, 10 decametres, 17 decimetres, 35 millimetres are divided by 5. Find in metres the excess of the former quantity over the second.

9. The specific gravity of silver is 10.5. Find the weight in grammes of 36 cubic decimetres of silver.

10. Taking a franc as equal to 9½d., find to the nearest penny the value of 1 cwt. 13 lbs. of coffee at 9.5 francs per kilogramme.

ENGLISH.—1. Write an Essay on
An Australian Drought;
Rivers; *or*
The Response of the Dominions to the Nation's Call.

2. Give the general and the detailed analysis of the sentence:—But although there are some amongst us who think our constitution wants many improvements, to make it a complete system of liberty; perhaps none who are of that opinion would think it right to aim at such improvement, by disturbing his country and risking everything that is dear to him.

3. Correct all errors you find in the following sentences, giving your reasons:—

(*a*) The governor may do much by helping we men to make a just colony.

(*b*) You who know pictures better than us all must decide the choice.

(*c*) The men made vain and valiant efforts to right the tent, but all to no effect.

(*d*) My personal views are quite in accord with the Navy League.

(*e*) My time is somewhat limited only being able to devote about six hours a day to study.

4. (*a*) Explain, with an instance of each, these grammatical terms:—Verbs of incomplete predication, collective nouns, the passive subjunctive, superlative degree.

(b) How is the possessive case formed both in singular and plural? Give instances of each formation.

5. Name the authors of the following pieces, and write a summary of their contents:—Ode on a Grecian Urn, The Church of Brou, Mary Queen of Scots, Tunbridge Toys.

6. Who are the following persons and what is said in your text book about them:—Our trusty companion Ingod, Bowyer, Cressida, Palmure, Amadis, Duchess Marguerite.

7. Explain these passages, saying where each occurs:—

(a) Here Douglas retires from his toils to relax,
The scourge of impostors, the terror of quacks.

(b) An abridgment of all that was pleasant in man.

(c) Whiter and softer than the lap where Venus lulled Ascanius.

(d) Your followers must bawdy and brawl in my court, and in my very presence, like so many Metamoros.

(e) A sinful man and unconfessed
He took the Sangreal's holy quest.

8. Write out the following lines:—

(a) Stanza beginning "Last moon beheld them."

(b) Verse beginning "O Attic Shape!"

(c) Six lines beginning "So sleep."

ALGEBRA.—1. Find the continued product of

$$(a^2 - ab - b^2)(a^2 - ab + b^2)(a^4 - a^2b^2 + b^4)$$

2. Divide

$$27a^3 + 108a^2b - 144ab^2 + 64b^3 - 729c^3$$

by $3a + 4b - 9c$.

3. Reduce to lowest terms

$$\frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - 36x + 72}{x^3 - 3x^2 - 41x + 84}.$$

4. Simplify

(a) $$\frac{ax - bc}{(a-b)(a-c)} - \frac{bx - ca}{(b-c)(b-a)} - \frac{cx - ab}{(c-a)(b-c)}$$

(b) $$\frac{1}{a-b} - \frac{1}{a+b} - \frac{2b}{a^2+b^2} - \frac{4b^3}{a^4+b^4}$$

5. Find the factors of

(a) $10x^2 + 29x - 21$.

(b) $a^2 - b^2 + ca - bc$.

(c) $(a+b)^3 - 1$.

(d) $a^4 + a^3b - ab^3 - b^4$.

6. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x-a}{x+a} - \frac{x-b}{x+b} = \frac{2(a+b)}{x}.$$

7. Solve the simultaneous equations

$$\frac{x-1}{3} - \frac{y-1}{4} = \frac{2x-3}{5} - \frac{13-2y}{7} = 0.$$

8. Solve the quadratic equation

$$\frac{4x}{9} - \frac{x-5}{x-3} = \frac{4x-7}{19}.$$

9. The wages for 17 boys and 20 girls for one day amount to £8 19s. 3d., and at the same rate of pay the wages of 31 boys and 15 girls for one day amount to £11 10s. 3d. Find the daily wage of a boy and of a girl.

10. A cyclist rode a distance of 108 miles at a uniform rate. On his return journey he rode 3 miles an hour slower, and was 3 hours longer on the road. Find his rate in riding out.

EUCLID.—1. If two sides of triangles have three things equal, each to each, to three sides of the other, the triangles shall be equal in all respects.

Show that the diagonal of a rhombus divides it into two triangles equal in all respects.

2. If two straight lines bisect each other, the vertically opposite angles shall be equal.

AB and CD are two straight lines cutting each other at O. OP is drawn bisecting the angle COB and OQ is drawn bisecting the angle DOB. Prove that the angle POQ is a right angle.

3. ABC is a triangle having the side BC produced to D. Prove that the angle ACD is greater than the angle BAC.

Than what other angle of the triangle ABC is ACD greater?

Every triangle has at least two acute angles.

4. If a straight line cut two parallel straight lines, it shall make the alternate angles equal.

If the supplement of the vertical angle of an isosceles triangle be bisected, the bisecting line shall be parallel to the base.

5. The straight lines which join the extremities of two equal and parallel straight lines towards the same parts are themselves equal and parallel.

6. If in a triangle the square on one side is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides, the angle opposite the first-named side is a right angle.

7. If there be two straight lines, one of which is divided into any number of parts, the rectangle contained by the two straight lines shall be equal to the sum of the rectangle contained by the undivided line and the several parts of the divided line.

8. If a straight line is divided into two equal parts and also into two unequal parts, the rectangle contained by the unequal parts together with the square on the line between the points of section shall be equal to the square on half the line.

Show that this is the geometrical equivalent of the algebraical identity, $(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2$.

9. Show how to divide a straight line into two parts so that the rectangle contained by the whole line and one part may be equal to the square on the other part.

Intermediate Examination.

MATERIA MEDICA (Examiner Dr. F. Hobill Cole).—1. Write all you know of Liquid Paraffin.

2. Saffron.—Give a complete description of the parts used, and a full account of the substitutes and adulterations.

3. Give sources, descriptions, and constituents of Irish Moss and of Iceland Moss.

4. Write an essay on Coal Tar and its derivatives.

5. Give drawings of the following leaves, showing as far as possible the important features:—Belladonna, Buchu, Coca, Eucalyptus, Foxglove, Jaborandi, Stramonium, Witch-Hazel.

(Followed by viva voce examination before the examiner.)

BOTANY.—1. Give the characters of three of the following families:—Papaveraceæ, Compositæ, Proteaceæ, Rutaceæ.

2. Describe the reproduction of selaginella.

3. From what sources and in what form is food obtained by (*a*) Protococcus, (*b*) Saccharomyces, (*c*) a vascular land plant?

4. What is the arrangement of vascular bundles in the stems of monoctyledons and dicotyledons? How does the character of the bundles affect the form of the plant in these two classes?

5. Describe the internal structure of a foliage leaf.

6. Show by definite examples how the perianth may be useful, (*a*) for the protection of the reproductive organs, (*b*) for furthering reproduction, (*c*) in the formation of fruit.

7. Describe the formation and germination of seeds.

(Followed by viva voce examination before the examiner.)

CHEMISTRY.—1. What is meant by (*a*) Specific Heat, (*b*) Latent Heat? How is the specific heat of a solid determined? Of what value is knowledge of the specific heat of a solid element in fixing the atomic weight of the element?

2. What is an Oxide? How are the oxides classified? To what class would you assign each of the following:—P_2O_5, AS_2O_3, Al_2O_3, MgO, ZnO, MnO_2?

3. Give the sources, preparation, physical and chemical properties of Iodine.

4. Describe, giving equations, the reactions which take place when sulphuretted hydrogen is passed into—(*a*) aqueous solutions of Cl_2 SO_2, NH_4OH, $FeCl_3$, (*b*) aqueous solutions, acidulated with H_2SO_4, of $K_2Cr_2O_7$, and of $KMnO_4$.

5. Give what evidence you can in support of the view that all the fatty acids contain a COOH group of atoms.

6. The B.P. states that each gramme of *Acidum Aceticum* should require for neutralisation 5.5 cubic centimetres of normal solution of sodium hydroxide. Calculate the percentage of hydrogen acetate present. (CH_3COOH = 60, $NaOH$ = 40.)

7. Describe the preparation of—potassium chlorate, bismuth subnitrate, lead iodide, chloroform, ether, ethyl acetate.

8. Give the sources, preparation, and method of purification of Glycerol. Comment on the term Nitro-glycerine as applied to the well-known explosive derivative of Glycerol.

(Followed by an examination in Practical Chemistry in the Laboratory.)

Final Examination.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.—Section I (a).—Written work. Examiner, Mr. Chas. E. Towl. 1. Give the Doses, Incompatibles and Antidotes of the following:—

Tinct. Cannab. Ind., Ac. Carbol. Liq.,, Ac. Hydrocyan. Dil., Liq. Arsenici. Hyd., Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor., Cocain Hyd.—15 marks.

2. Give the solubility of each of the following in (*a*) Water, (*b*) Glycerine, (*c*) 90 per cent. Alcohol:—

Cupri. Sulph., Chloral Hydras., Iodoform, Santonin, Iodine, Beta Naphthol.—10 marks.

3. What are the distinctive characteristics of the following:—

Cusparia Bark, Kousso, Digitalis, Male Fern, Witch Hazel Bark, Hemidesmus Root.—10 marks,

4. Why is it necessary when preparing Ferric Hydroxide to pour the Iron Solution into the Solution of Ammonia? How would you test for cane sugar as an adulteration in Glycerine? What is the cullulose reaction which distinguishes cotton from many other vegetable fibres? —15 marks.

5. Explain the meaning of the following terms:—

Esterification, Saponification, Hydrolysis, Ionization, Amphoteric, Isomorphism, Isotonic, Isomeric.—10 marks.

6. What do you know of the following?—

Agropyrum, Aristolochia, Betel, Grindelia, Kava, Black Haw.—10 marks.

7. How much water must be added to 62 lbs. by weight of Sulphuric Acid, sp. gr. 1·843, to reduce it to sp. gr. 1·205? How much Alcohol 60 per cent. can be made from 14 pints of Absolute Alcohol?—15 marks.

8. How would you dispense the following? Complete and translate the directions in full:—

℞ Stronia Bromid ʒ iij.
Ferri Glycerophosph. ʒ j
Elix. Sacch. ʒ iii.
Aq. ad. ʒ xii.
♏ *ft.* ♏ ʒ i. t.d. ex. aq. p.c.s.

℞ Benzol ♏ x.x.
Aq. Pimento ad. ℥ fs. p.
Ft. ♏. Mitte- ℥ viii.

Take a tablespoonful in water with careful stirring after meals.—15 marks.

SECTION I. (b).—Practical Dispensing. Examiners, Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst and Sayer.

1. ℞ Camphor grs. ii.
Ext. Bellad. gr. ¼ *ft.* pil. i.
Mitte xii.
i. omne nocte.

2. ℞ Mistura. Olei. Ricini. ʒ vi.
Sig. Capiat ʒ i. dum. opus sit.

3. ℞ (*a*)
Emp. Cantharidis 3″ x 2″.
Sig. m. d. u.

(*b*)
Liq. Plumbi Subacet dil ʒ x.
ft. lotio
Applic. nocte maneque.

4. Prescription Reading before the Board of Examiners.

SECTION 2, ORAL.—Examiners, Messrs. Fleay and Jewkes. Vive voce examination on the recognition of Drugs, Antidotes, processes of the B.P., etc.

SECTION III. (a).—*Written Work* (Examiners—Mr. D. Avery, M.Sc., and Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A.).—1. What is meant by Evaporation. By what means may the evaporation of liquids be facilitated? No aqueous solution of a substance is decomposed at the temperature of boiling water. How may it be concentrated?

2. What volume of a 31.8 per cent. hydrochloric acid having a specific gravity of 1.160 will be required to make 500 c.c. of an acid containing 10.58 per cent. of hydrochloric acid with a specific gravity of 1.052?

3. Describe, with equations, the reactions which take place in the preparation of the following official substances:—Liq. Sodii Ethylatis, Sp. Aetheris Nitrosi, Emplastrum Plumbi, Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra, Bismuthi Subnitras, Ferri Arsenas.

4. Describe the preparation of Calx Chlorinata, and give a clear account of the method by which the percentage of "available chlorine" may be estimated.

5. How is the element phosphorus obtained? Indicate the mode of preparation of the official phosphates, and describe the tests you would apply for the detection of the phosphate radical.

6. Show the relationship in chemical constitution between the following:—Benzene, Phenol, Benzoic Acid, Salicylic Acid, Salol, Aspirin.

SECTION III. (b), *Practical Work*.—Volumetric work, detection of impurities, pharmaceutical chemistry, etc.

Dental.

Dental Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on 20th November at eight p.m.

In the unavoidable absence of the President (Dr. Springthorpe), the chair was occupied by Mr. V. L. Elvins. There were also present: Dr. Nicholls, Dr. Nihill, Dr. Philpots and Dr. Yule.

Dr. Nicholls, on taking his seat on the Board for the first time, was warmly welcomed by the Chairman, and the other members of the Board.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Amendment of Curriculum.—The following amendments of the curriculum were formally approved by the Board, and ordered to be embodied in a fresh regulation to be sent to the Governor in Council for approval under the seal of the Board:—

Second Year.—Additional subjects of lectures and examinations: Dental Mechanics (Vulcanite Work) and Histology. Subject omitted from this year: Metallurgy.

Third Year.—Additional subjects of lectures and examinations.—Metallurgy.—Orthodontics.—Subject omitted from this year: Histology.

Application for Registration as a Dentist.—Mr. P. A. J. Matthews, L.D.S., B.D.S., applied for registration as a dentist. The Registrar was instructed to register Mr. Matthews as a dentist.

Infringement of the Act.—The Registrar reported to the Board the action he had taken with respect to the three cases of alleged infringement of the Act that had been brought under notice. In each case, through the prompt and effective action of the Board, further infringement had absolutely ceased.

Formation of a Dental Corps.—It was resolved to write to the Defence Department, requesting that the Board should be supplied with a copy of the latest Standing Orders of the Department with reference to the engagement and status of dentists in the Military Forces of the Commonwealth.

Issue of Diplomas.—Wednesday, the 16th of December, 1914, was fixed as the day for issuing the Board's diplomas. It was resolved to have the usual function in honour of the occasion.

Queensland News.

Conference Between Wholesale and Retail.

At a conference recently held between representatives of the Queensland Retail Traders' Association and the Brisbane Merchants' Association, several matters of interest to business men were discussed.

Retail Branches of Wholesale Houses.—The practice of combining retail establishments with wholesale houses was strongly condemned by the retail representatives. The wholesale merchants agreed that the practice was undesirable. In a specific case where complaint was made, the firm mentioned offered to produce their books to prove that they were "in fact and substance, wholesalers wholly and solely."

Wholesale Houses Doing Retail Business.—The retailers asked the wholesale houses to refrain from selling to retailers. Many complaints had been made, particularly in regard to travellers doing retail business, frequently after ordinary business hours. For the wholesale, it was admitted that the matter was a troublesome one. If specific instances were given immediate investigation would be made and the cases dealt with on their merits. Wholesalers recognised that the rights of the retail trade should be conserved.

Protected Prices.—Representatives on both sides agreed as to the desirability of co-operation in establishing minimum retail prices, particularly in regard to proprietary lines. A general understanding on these lines was arrived at.

Speaking generally, the Conference was very successful. No mention, however, is made in the report of the proceedings as to whether the infringements of Friendly Society Dispensaries on the trading rights of retail traders were discussed. Doubtless the matter has been brought under the notice of both the retailers and wholesalers' associations.

The A.P.F.

Another A.P.F. circular dealing with Liquor Cresolis Compositus has been issued by the Council to medical men; this time the Victorian and Queensland Councils have collaborated. Will other Councils note this?

Army Dispensers.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society endeavoured to waylay Dr. Featherston, Director-General of Medical Services, when in Brisbane, but he succeeded in evading them. He notified them that he had returned to Melbourne. The Council has made the suggestion to the Department of Defence to alter the Standing Orders so as to place the dispensary in more direct touch with the Medical Officer in Charge, and to have it under the superintendence of a qualified pharmacist holding commissioned rank. They suggest that this alteration will have the effect of removing the grievances pharmacists in the Australian Army feel they labour under.

Early Closing.

The agreement between chemists in Brisbane for the uniform closing of their pharmacies has not been working smoothly, notwithstanding it has all the force of a special Act of Parliament. The Chief Inspector has been getting a move on, and one chemist has fallen into his clutches up to date, and has been muleted in a fine and costs. Much soreness has been caused among the craft by those who flouted the law.

The Honor Roll.

Sergeant-Compounders Phillips and Wilkinson, of the Australian Light Horse, second Queensland contingent, are due to leave Brisbane shortly for New South Wales, where the Forces will go into camp for further training. The open life these young men have been living has improved their physical fitness wonderfully.

Chemists and Friendly Societies' Dispensaries.

As a result of an interview between representatives of the Council and the Home Secretary, touching on the unjust competition by Friendly Societies' dispensaries with chemists, a request was lodged by Mr. K. M. Grant in the House that the good work done by the dispensaries should be fully inquired into before the Government acted in way desired by the pharmaceutical deputation. Abuses by Friendly Societies' dispensaries of their privileges are becoming intolerable, and special efforts will have to be made sooner or later by the different Councils to deal with them.

Poison in a Reservoir.

Owing to alarming reports received by the Water Authority of Cairns, North Queensland, the inspector had the reservoir emptied. He found two bags in the reservoir and a number of dead fish. Mr. W. A. Collins, chemist, reported finding cyanide in the water, and Mr. O'Brien, chemist at the Mulgrave Central Mill, stated that a sample sent to him contained ferrocyanide. A further sample of the water has been sent to the Government analyst. It was decided to wire to the military authorities asking them to take immediate steps to guard the reservoir.

The papers publish a rumour that an arrest has been made in connection with this matter, but the police deny the report.

Control of Trade: Recission of Orders.

In the Government *Gazette* of the 5th inst. was published a notification that under subsection 2 of section 9 of the Control of Trade Act of 1914 all orders previously made under subsection 1 of that section, with the exception of the orders in regard to the price of meat, are rescinded. Thus ends, after trial of a few weeks, a very disagreeable experiment in the restraint of trade, which has pleased no one and has annoyed many. Furthermore, it has discredited the Government which passed the measure. The Premier is reported in the Brisbane papers to have said that conditions of trade have so nearly adjusted themselves to normal, that there is no longer a necessity for the State to interfere between the buyers and sellers of food supplies and necessities. He further stated that the Board will immediately take action to repress and do all that is necessary to prevent unfair trading in event of anyone taking advantage of war conditions to make a gain on his wares.

Alteration of Tariff.

As far as can be learned the alteration in the tariff has caught the local firms, both wholesale druggists and other merchants, with comparatively light stocks. Otherwise there is a general feeling that the increase will be passed on, though the increased prices will not altogether be in the favour of the wholesaler. There will be an increase in prices of tinctures forthwith. Those made with strong alcohol will bear an increase of 6d. per lb., and the prices will be graded down to 3d. Concentrated infusions will be charged about 3d. per lb. above former prices. An anomaly in the tariff which ought to be rectified is that Australian blended perfumes will bear the increased duty on alcohol, while imported perfumes stand at former rates. This prejudices the local blender to the extent of 4s. per gallon, which will have the effect of bringing up the price of the local product to approximately that of the imported. Prejudice will favour the imported article.

Infantile Paralysis.

The epidemic of infantile paralysis has assumed such proportions that the Commissioner for Public Health has called a meeting of medical officers of districts with local authorities to discuss the matter. The meeting was held on Monday, and the result has appeared. Since rain has fallen there has been a marked diminution in the number of cases reported. Practically nothing is known of the ecology of the disease, but one well-known medical man, who has had many years experience of the disease, remarked to the writer that it is practically endemic, and, as is common, it requires two hosts for the completion of its life cycle. He had noticed in his many years of experience of the disease that rarely did two children of the same family suffer at the same time.

Business in Queensland.

Inquiries tend to show that business conditions are normal. There is no excitement. People are arranging for their summer trips to the seaside as in previous years, and there is very little reduction in rents and few houses vacant. People from the South express surprise at this state of affairs, but it appears that slackness of trade throughout the Commonwealth is more due to drought conditions than to war. Queensland has escaped this catastrophe to a greater extent than any other State, and hence the comparative prosperity against that of other States. In the drug trade probably mild epidemics of influenza, gastritis, infantile paralysis, and other mild epidemics account in part for the existing conditions. Worse conditions have been predicted for months past, but each month these are future predictions. And the State is still prosperous.

Personal.

Troops from Thursday Island.—About 250 troops of the Kennedy regiment returned from Thursday Island to Townsville on the 26th of November. Among these were Mr. W. H. Green, of Townsville, and one of his apprentices. His duties were light, but as there were quite a large number of dengue fever cases, he was kept on the move. Cuts, bruises and other mild ailments were quite common. The monotony of existence in a confined space was worse than active service, and many of the troops would have preferred the latter.

Mr. L. G. Nicholson, son of Mr. H. Nicholson, of Charters Towers, is now employed at the Friendly Societies Dispensary, Townsville.

Mr. D. T. Morgan, an English pharmacist, who arrived in Queensland about 12 years ago, has been engaged to manage the Friendly Societies Dispensary, Ipswich. Since his arrival in the State, Mr. Morgan has been on a station in North Queensland.

Western Australia.

Roll of Honor.

The following pharmacists and their assistants and representatives of wholesale houses have joined the Overseas Expeditionary Forces:—

SARGENT, R. O. (pharmacist), Serg., Field Ambulance.
MURDOCK, G. (pharmaceutical student), Serg., Stationary Hospital.
HAWKE, M. C., (pharmaceutical student), Corp. Stationary Hospital.
BRYSHAW, J. A. (pharmaceutical student) 1st Lieut., 16th Batt. Infantry.
KEMP, A. (assistant), Lance Corp. Field Ambulance.
KIRTON, A. M. (assistant), Private, Field Hospital.
KIRTON, G. R. (assistant), Private, Field Hospital.
LOVE (F. H. Faulding & Co.), Major, Light Horse.
NEWMAN, J. (wholesale), Lieut., Infantry.
BACON, H. (wholesale), Private, Infantry.
CASS, F. (wholesale), Private, Infantry.
CAMPBELL, J. (Neale, Constello & Co.), Private, Infantry.

Tasmania.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The regular meeting of the Board was held on November 19 at Hobart.

Present: Messrs. M. Rushton (Chairman), H. Sidwell, T. James, and H. T. Gould. Apologies were tendered by Messrs. Eberhard, Weaver and Drake.

The Registrar reported that, acting on legal advice, the police had been instructed to take action against an unqualified assistant who had been left in charge of a shop, and the course of action adopted was approved by the Board.

Mr. A. C. Walker, of Campbelltown, wrote asking if a preliminary candidate could sit for the examination there instead of going to Hobart or Launceston for the examination. After discussion, it was resolved to abide by the practice in the past and require candidates to sit either in Hobart or Launceston.

Indentures.—The adoption of an official form of indenture was further considered, but in view of the fact that the regulations gave no power to prescribe same, it was resolved to allow the matter to stand over for the present.

Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.

The meeting called for the evening of the 10th November lapsed for want of a quorum.

Personal.

It is with extreme regret that I have to report that Mr. J. T. Weaver, late President of the Board, and Chairman of the Board of Examiners,

met with an accident recently, whereby he strained a sinew in his leg. The patient is reported to be improving, but it is feared that he may be laid up for some considerable time. All his confreres express sincere sympathy with him in his trouble, and earnestly hope he may soon be about again "as good as ever."

Mr. F. K. Fairthorne, of Launceston, has been confined to his bed suffering from an attack of pneumonia. His many friends will be glad to learn that he is now on the road to recovery.

P.D.L.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the above company was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on December 9, 1914, at 11 a.m.

Present: Messrs. F. Buckhurst, F. T. Parry, G. E. Gulliver, E. L. Fisher, A. L. J. Peters, A. R. Bailey, S. Baird, C. E. Towl, W. M. Jewkes, A. E. Sayer, Geo. Francis, and the Secretary.

The Chairman of Directors (Mr. F. Buckhurst) presided.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The minutes of the Extraordinary General Meeting, held on November 17, were read and confirmed.

On the motion of Mr. Towl, seconded by Mr. Baird, the Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting on November 17 was confirmed unanimously.

The Secretary read the minutes of the meeting, which were, on the motion of Mr. Peters, seconded by Mr. Gulliver, duly confirmed.

The meeting then adjourned.

Annual Meeting New South Wales Branch.

The annual meeting of P.D.L. (New South Wales Branch) was held at the rooms under Loosen's Cafe, Castlereagh Street, on November 30th, at 9 p.m. Mr. H. D. B. Cox occupied the chair. There was only a small attendance of members. The chairman read the circular calling the meeting, and said that as those present had all received and doubtless read the annual report, he would not read it again, but would like to call their attention to some of the prominent features contained in the same report. They had decided to make subscriptions formerly paid to cover amounts due to the end of September, and therefore subscriptions for the current year were due on the 1st of October, as that date began their second financial year. He regretted the loss of members by death, and in this respect their loss had been heavy. Mr. Mears, Mr. Cobb, Mr. Townley and Mr. Ward were all men whose decease they regretted; this was especially the case with Mr. Mears. After the loss of their former chairman Mr. D. J. Williams occupied the position for a time, but finding that he had his time fully occupied in other matters, he was obliged to decline to occupy that position permanently, and at the request of some of the members, he (Mr. Cox) accepted the position, with Mr. D. J. Williams as vice-chairman.

He was glad to note the number of new members, a full list of which they will find in the annual report. He would like also to call their attention to the provision for supplying members with legal advice free. The proper course of proceedings was to consult the secretary, and if the matter was such as to come under the work of the P.D.L., the solicitors of P.D.L. would advise the pharmacist on the matter.

Mr. Cox moved that the annual report and balance-sheet, as printed, be adopted. He said that the work of the past year had been seriously cut into by the death of Mr. Sydney Mears. So much depends in the "Push Off" of any movement, and it usually falls to the lot of one man to do the bulk of the work. At the time of his death Mr. Mears had the affairs of P.D.L. moving along brightly. Then for a few months there was not much progress made until Mr. Buckhurst and other members of P.D.L. visited Sydney, and I was induced to take the position of chairman in May last. New arrangements had to be made regarding insurances in order that P.D.L. should obtain full benefits of the insurance scheme. The first company with which they arranged found themselves unable to continue the arrangement originally entered into. But this company, in spite of this, used every endeavour to retain the insurances of chemists already gained, and it was part of my earliest work to see that the insurances of P.D.L. members should be put through the office, which secured to them the full rebate. Circulars were sent asking members to inform us when renewals came due, but there were so few responses that it only remained for the chairman to make personal calls, and the matter has now been cleared up, and out of a membership of 110 members he thought that not more than 10 had renewed through the former office, but there were 30 or 40 who had not yet renewed. The prospects seemed gratifying, as the movement was only about 20 months old, and they were satisfied. Of course, they would like to have seen greater progress, but out of the 800 pharmacists in New South Wales the Pharmaceutical Society, in 40 years, had only been able to secure a membership of about 350, and this, with funds at the back of it. He considered that they should be satisfied to have secured a membership of 110 in the short time they had been in existence.

The work of the Necessary Commodities Commission deserved special notice. It seemed to him necessary to take some steps in the matter in view of the probability of the regulation of the prices of drugs being brought within the scope of the Commission. In reply to some statements alleged to have been made by members of the wholesale trade, and by Dr. J. F. Elliott in particular, he asked to be allowed to peruse the verbatim report of the evidence taken, and found that the reports as they appeared in the press were misleading, and that what Dr. Elliott had stated was strictly accurate and very fair.

The evidence given by the representatives of Messrs. Parke, Davis and Co. and Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. was fair. They might object to details in the evidence, but on the whole he considered the evidence fair. On behalf of the retail pharmacists he was authorised to give evidence by the Board of the P.D.L., also as representing the Northern Suburbs' pharmacists. He wrote to the Commission on the matter. This was especially necessary, as the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society had represented to the Commission that it was desirable to bring drugs within the scope of the Commission, though pharmacists had not been consulted in this matter as a body, and many of them were against the attitude adopted by the Council of the Society. He had been informed that drugs and drug preparations were not within the scope of the Commission, but that the Judge had applied to have the scope of the Commission enlarged so as to bring them within the scope. If this were granted it would mean that not only would the prices of the wholesale trade be regulated to the retailers, but the retail price to the public would fall in with a similar treatment. In his opinion, this was a most retrograde step. He was informed that at a later stage he would have an opportunity of giving evidence on the matter, and he considered that he could make out a strong case in support of the views which he knew were held by the members of P.D.L. He commended to their notice a useful statistical compilation which had been made by Mr. Manning, of North Sydney, and said that the work this done would prove of great value in view of the probability of some form of National Insurance being introduced into Australia.

Mr. D. J. Williams seconded the motion for the adoption of the annual report and balance-sheet, and the motion was carried unanimously without discussion.

The election of four directors was the next business. The chairman announced that Messrs. E. A. Mitchell, E. Faris Ings, C. J. Mallam, and H. D. B. Cox were the only gentlemen nominated to fill the vacancies, and he declared them duly elected.

The chairman said that the next business was to elect an auditor and to fix the rate of remuneration. He desired to nominate Mr. W. P. Monell, of 6 Moore Street, and proposed that the remuneration be two guineas annually. The motion was carried.

Date of Subscription Due.—It was resolved that subscriptions fall due and be payable annually on October 1st.

On the Chairman asking if any member had any topic which he wished to bring before the members, Mr. Parke, junr., said that he understood that a certain local Friendly Society had contemplated opening an ordinary chemist's shop, and asking what steps should be taken to prevent their doing so. He would like to know how the law stood on the matter.

Mr. Cox said that a similar case had been recently dealt with. Certain members of a country Society had formed themselves into a limited liability company for the purpose of carrying on [illegible] business, and the Solicitor's advice had been taken in the matter. The Friendly Societies Act prevented the societies trading for profit, but there was nothing to prevent their forming a company among themselves. If any society broke the law regarding trading they were liable to have their registration cancelled. Such cases should be brought under the notice of the Board of P.D.L., and they would deal with the matter promptly.

The Chairman apologised for the absence of Mr. Best and Mr. Martin Meagher, and said that after an adjournment for refreshments they would proceed to discuss some of the points of a paper which had appeared in the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*, by Mr. Manning, on "Prescription Costs."

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman for presiding, and in response, Mr. Cox said that he was a little disappointed in connection with the movement, but he was grateful for the help afforded to him by several of the members. Some pharmacists who would not have listened to an outside traveller had listened to him when he had called on them, but it was disheartening to find pharmacists so apathetic to matters which vitally concern their own interests. It was singing an old song, and we had all experienced it in pharmaceutical matters. He knew of no movement that had so fair a prospect as P.D.L. The ground covered up to the present had not been great, but the ground in front of them was very large. They had to admire what had been done in Victoria. There pharmacists had worked harmoniously, there had been no petty jealousies that were so evident in Sydney. There were those in Sydney who professed not to desire office in pharmaceutical matters, and to desire the introduction of "new blood," but still they clung most tenaciously to their positions, and there was a considerable amount of antagonism displayed. The Council of the Society did not think it necessary to consult any others before making any representations to the Necessary Commodities Commission. He looked forward to the time when P.D.L. should wield a very great influence in all matters connected with the mutual interests of pharmacists throughout the Commonwealth.

Some of the members present remarked that there was neither a member of the Pharmacy Board nor a member of the Pharmaceutical Council present at the meeting.

P.A.T.A.

New South Wales.

Mr. W. G. Fegent, of Kensington, has been elected a new member.

The new list, the issue of which was delayed owing to alterations of prices consequent on the altered conditions due to the war, will come into force on December 1. Amongst the new lines listed are "Coty's 05" Poudre Fragrante, Electric Kidney Beans, and Dearborn's Silmerine. Brandt's Red Cross Malt Extract has been re-

moved from the list. Pharmacists are advised that the new issue contains an exceptionally large number of additions and alterations.

Victoria.

A meeting of the Council was held at the above office on Tuesday, December 8th, at 11 a.m.

Present: Messrs. McRoberts (in the chair), Longmore, senr., Drake, Wasley, Bartleman, Sayle, and Peters (secretary).

Inward and outward correspondence was read and received.

The Chairman explained that as things had now become more normal again, as far as prices were concerned, it was deemed advisable to again actively start P.A.T.A. work, and to publish a list as soon as possible. In the meantime the secretary was instructed to write to manufacturers who were ready, to request them to list their lines.

It was also decided that, if possible, the next list be published in book form, making it more convenient for chemists and grocers for reference.

Optical.

Optical Examination.

The annual examinations for the certificate of the Victorian Optical Association were held at the College of Pharmacy on November 11, 25, and 27. The following passed in the order of merit in which their names appear:—

Geometrical Optics.—Mrs. Jane Kirsner, A. L. W. Jones, Stanley Latimer.

Practical Optics.—Stanley Latimer, A. L. W. Jones, B. C. Odgers, Isabella A. Marshall, C. W. Kett, J. A. E. Crawford, A. F. Cunningham, Jane Kirsner, W. M. Harbison, H. J. Murray, Alice K. Barker.

Gold Medal.—The Gold Medal presented by the Victorian Optical Association for the highest aggregate of marks was awarded to Stanley Latimer (80 per cent.).

Legal.

Chloroform in Lozenges.

Mrs. M Ballanger, confectioner, 66 Swan Street, Richmond, was prosecuted at the local court, on November 23, for selling confectionery containing chloroform. Mr. T. G. Jones prosecuted for the Board of Public Health.

Inspector W. H. Clowes stated that he purchased some lozenges at defendant's shop which were marked as containing chloroform. This was prohibited by the Act. Analysis showed that each lozenge contained 91 per cent. of chloroform.

Mrs. Ballenger deposed she had purchased the lozenges in good faith from a traveller of a firm, who had assured her that it was permissible to sell them.

Defendant was let off with a fine of 5s., with £1 1s. costs.

Hairdresser's Offence.—Swindling a Customer.

Sentence was passed on December 11th by Judge Johnston on Abraham Rapke, a hairdresser, who was convicted of obtaining money by false pretences. Rapke, who had a shop in Flinders-street, had obtained £2 12s. 6d. from a member of the Expeditionary Forces by pretending that his customer was suffering from a skin disease, and undertaking to cure him by treatment, in which was included a certain mixture said to cost a few pence. It was shown by medical evidence that the man was not suffering from any skin disease. After Rapke was found guilty, sentence was deferred pending appeal to the Full Court on a special case stated. The Full Court upheld the conviction. Judge Johnston said that it was a serious offence, and he felt convinced that this was no isolated instance, but part of a system. A man in Rapke's shop had been convicted of a similar offence in the Criminal Court on the previous day. It was impossible to treat it leniently, and Rapke would be sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Correspondence.

A Dispensing Query.

TO THE EDITOR *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

Sir,—

Would you kindly let me have a description of the incompatibilities and the final result in dispensing the following mixture. The doctor refused to alter the prescription when asked to do so:—

R	Bismuth: Carbonate	grs. x.
	Soda. Bicarb.	grs. v.
	Saloli	grs. iii.
	Pepsini (P.D. scale, 1 : 2·500)	grs. iii.
	Fr. Nuc. Vom.	♏ viii.
	P. Trag. Co.	grs. v.
	Aq. Menth. Pip.	ad ʒ fs.
Misce. Ft. mist.		

Yours, etc.,
"ASSISTANT."

Kerang, 10th December, 1914.

[We referred "Assistant's" letter to Mr. T. E. Turner, who replied as follows:- "Reduce the Salol to a fine powder and mix lightly with the Bismuth Carbonate, Sodium Bicarbonate, and Compound Tragacanth Powder. Sift these through a fine sieve, rub up and make a mixture with the Aq. Menth. Pip., add the Tinct. Nuc. Vom., shake, and to this mixture add the pepsine dissolved in sufficient of the Aq. Menth. Pip. The result should be an almost white mixture, of perfectly uniform consistence. There is no incompatible, except between the Pepsine and the Bi-Carbonate of Soda, as the former is slightly acid. Any little inconvenience can be overcome by leaving the cork out of the bottle for a few minutes." Ed. *A.J.P.*]

A Lesson of the War; and of Other Times.

To the Editor, *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*.

Sir,—The two replies which my article on the Official Issue of the A.P.F. called forth are interesting from the fact that they are couched in such different strains. Mr Craig appears to be in much the same opinion as myself. He looks for an improvement in the status of the pharmacist by increasing the stringency of the Preliminary Examination. In my article I went further, and advocated the raising of the standard all through, and I think that on this Mr Craig will be in agreement with me.

I do not know how "Pharmacist" came to the conclusion that I offered no remedy for the existing state of affairs. I was of opinion that improved education of the pharmacist was the theme of my article all the way through. "Pharmacist" appears to have accepted a brief for the Pharmacy Boards, and does not agree with me. If I read his reply rightly, he is afraid that if a higher standard of education is adopted, it will result in causing more of our best students to leave pharmacy for a so-called higher calling. These are his words, not mine. Pharmacy must have reached a very low level indeed if it is only capable of retaining those having a defective training. I credited Pharmacy Boards with possessing higher ideals than that, notwithstanding my criticism of their constitution.

My article was written with the object of advocating a more thorough practical system of pharmaceutical education. "Pharmacist" apparently does not want this, and consequently as far as he is concerned I regret that my article has not brought conviction.

Yours, etc., CHEMICUS.

The A.P.F. in New South Wales.

To the Editor, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

Sir,—Spasmodic attempts have been made from time to time to try and induce doctors to use the A.P.F. Some three years ago the North Sydney Association took up the matter locally, and later the Eastern Suburbs Association. Now the Pharmaceutical Society comes along with a belated and deplorable circular letter to the medical men of Sydney. In this letter Liq. Cresolis Co., or Lysol, or something which is not altogether clear, is recommended to the profession on account of its agreeableness both to taste and smell. Acetomorphine Methyl is stated to be the synonym of Heroin Hcl., and it is implied that Antiphlogistine is of German origin.

It is regrettable that the acknowledged premier pharmaceutical organisation should act in such an unfortunate manner, and that pharmacists generally should be exposed to such ridicule. Also, why the duplication of work in the metropolitan area? and why the neglect of the interests of country members who subscribe so largely to the Society's funds?

Surely it is time the Society took stock of its obligations and endeavoured to command instead of ignoring the organisation at its disposal in the shape of local associations, thus preventing unnecessary and wasteful duplication of work.

I enclose copy of circular. The italics are mine.

Yours, etc.,
W. S. PARK, Junr.

Chatswood, Nov. 18, 1914.

The following is the Circular referred to:—

7 Richmond Terrace, Domain,
Sydney, 28th October, 1914.

Dear Sir,—

At the last Meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W., it was resolved to address you on the following matter:—

Owing to the war in Europe we will soon be faced with a serious shortage of extensively prescribed drugs (mostly of German origin), and our desire is to point out to you how this shortage might be met without any detriment to the efficacy of your prescribing.

We enclose a copy of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary, in which you will find a large number of preparations *thoroughly reliable and agreeable both to taste and sight*, which are capable of replacing many of the well-known imported preparations, *for instance*, "*Lysol*," which is a Patent made by a German firm and which will soon be unprocurable. This preparation can be replaced by the "Liquor Cresolis Co." of the A.P.F., as it corresponds to it as far as possible in every way. Many other extensively used organic compounds of known formulæ are foreign patents, and if prescribed under another name, can be readily dispensed. You will find a comprehensive list of synonyms of these drugs on pages 37 to 100 of the A.P.F., which we feel sure will be very useful to you.

We would also like to point out to you that by using the chemical names: Acid. Acetyl., Salicyl., Formin, Acetomorphine, Methyl., Sulphonal, Cataplasma Kaolin, etc., etc., instead of Aspirin, Urotropine, Heroin, Antiphlogistine, etc., etc., this would to some extent minimise the present-day habit of the public of prescribing for one another.

Yours faithfully,
A. FORSTER, Secretary.

Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories.

DR. FREDERICK B. POWER will retire from the directorship of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, London, on the 1st of December in order to return to the United States of America, where, for family reasons, he will make his future home. His period of service dates from the foundation of these laboratories by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, in the Spring of 1880.

The high character of the research work carried out in the laboratories during these eighteen and a half years by and under the immediate direction of Dr. Power stands without a parallel in his department of science. It has been truly said that Dr. Power has, during the period of his administration, inaugurated a new era in his field of research in England.

Dr. Power will be succeeded by Dr. Frank L. Pyman, whose researches and contributions to chemical science are well known. The character and policy of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories will continue as in the past.

South Australia.

(From Our Adelaide Correspondent.)

The Sale of Poisons.

The Governor-in-Executive Council on December 12 approved of the making of a regulation under the Food and Drugs Act, 1908, relating to the sale of poisons, which is to take effect from July 1, 1915. The regulation provides that no person shall sell any poison unless the immediate container bears conspicuously printed on it—(a) The name of the poison and the word "poison," and (b), the name and address of the seller. Sub-clause (b) shall not apply to the sale of patent or proprietary medicines, insecticides, fungicides, vermin destroyers, weed destroyers, paints and pigments, nor to the sale by wholesale of any poison in an original package bearing the name of the manufacturer. Vendors are prohibited from selling certain poisons to any persons under 18 years of age, or to any one who is unknown to the vendor, unless in the presence of a witness who is known to the vendor, and to whom the purchaser is known. Before delivery of the poison an entry must be made in a book to be called the "poisons book," specifying particulars of sale, although a sale may be made to a written order, with the purchaser's signature, if unknown to the vendor, witnessed or authenticated. All strong mineral acids, liniments, embrocations, lotions, and liquid disinfectants, antiseptics, or deodorants consisting of or containing poison sold by any person shall be delivered in bottles rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary medicine bottles and from bottles ordinarily used for beverages, and there shall also be affixed to each bottle (in addition to the particulars required by the regulation) a label stating that the contents are not to be taken internally. No person other than a legally qualified medical practitioner or a registered pharmaceutical chemist shall sell any poison unless he hold a licence from the Central Board of Health. With certain exceptions, the regulation shall not apply to the sale of any photographic material, paints or pigments, or to fly poison papers. The maximum penalty for a breach of the regulation is £50

The New Poisons Regulations.

On December 23, 1908, the Poisons Act of 1862 was repealed by the passing of the Food and Drugs Act of that date, which gave an Advisory Board power to control the sales of poisons by regulations. On July 4, 1912, these were gazetted to have the force of law, but were immediately withdrawn, to save them from an ignominious rejection in Parliament. Now, again, on December 12, 1914, these have re-appeared with some modifications, and are to come into law on July 1, 1915. So for over six years we have had Freetrade in Poisons, and nobody the worse. In the new regulations the same schedules appear, and in clause 2 the words should have had added to them "conspicuously printed or *written*," otherwise we may require printed labels for *any* poison, for the clause does not say above or scheduled poisons or for anything stronger than chloroform water. Like most Acts, it is simply caveat vendedon throughout, the only clauses protecting the public, i.e., clauses 4 and 5, of the 1912 edition, being withdrawn 4 requiring the colouring and distinguishing of arsenic and strychnine, and 5 ordinary care in handling poisons when bought. No person shall leave any poison in any place whether accessible to the public or not without, etc., and a poison label. This has been omitted, possibly on account of the Draconian penalty of £50 for any breach of these regulations. The Board perhaps recognised that no plumber will ever carry in his kit a fragile blue bottle when the old-trusted, stone ginger beer bottle suits him better. Doubtless now, before leaving the shop, he will hand back the bottle which we are bound to deliver to him with his spirits of salts and demand his "tuppence."

In clause 10 the words "For internal use" must be an oversight. They do not appear in 1912. Under it a Belladonna plaster or a Fly Blister might have to be labelled poison, in terms of Clause 2.

One would have thought that the savants of the Board would have tried to regulate the promiscuous sale of aspirin, antifibrin, phenacetin, etc., which are increasingly sold in some grocery stores in three-penny-worths to anybody. They should come under clauses 5 or 6, or does *any* poison of clauses 2 and 5 mean only those of the schedule. Would a Coroner's jury accept that? or what is known in America as the "Unwritten Law." With all due respect to the Advisory Board, I think the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, with J. H. Y. as their guide and philosopher, in a couple of sittings would have produced something better in every way, though the wholesale houses will find less fault with the Regulations than they did in 1912.

Free or Freer Spirits.

I understand the Chemists' Defence Association (Adelaide, S.A.), desires to again raise this issue, and, based upon the willingness of the Imperial Parliament, to help in starting aniline dye works in England, and possibly allow some easier term for alcohol, and they propose an Australian movement. I remarked, in your October number, "We may have to pay more for our alcohol—it is futile to ask to pay less;" and I am now more strongly of that opinion. With possible increased telephone charges, and the new tariff, we shall have plenty to consider without beating our hands against stone walls.

Sigma.

Mr. Leete has been here in the interests of Sigma, but I cannot say with what success. He is very optimistic, especially regarding the increased value of the shares; though I should have thought this was only an incident.

College Notes.

College Class Prizes, 1914.

The following awards for the College year 1914 have been made:

Silver Medals.

CHEMISTRY—Mr. P. J. Graham, 81 per cent.
MATERIA MEDICA—Mr. D. E. Towl, 84 per cent.
BOTANY—Miss E. L. Burton, 86 per cent.

Bronze Medals.

CHEMISTRY—Mr. H. H. W. Mann, 72 per cent.
MATERIA MEDICA—Miss Lilian B. Andrew, 77 per cent.
BOTANY—Mr. D. E. Towl, 84 per cent.

Certificates of Honor.

CHEMISTRY—Mr. D. E. Towl, 70 per cent.
MATERIA MEDICA—Mr. W. L. Johnson, 74 per cent.
BOTANY—Miss Lilian B. Andrew, 77 per cent.

Lecturers' Prizes.

CHEMISTRY—Mr. D. E. Towl.
MATERIA MEDICA—Mr. D. E. Towl.
BOTANY—Mr. D. E. Towl.

Class Prize Examinations.

The following are the papers which were set by the respective Lecturers for the competition for the College Class Prizes, 1914—

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner .. .. .. Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. Explain the action of the siphon.

2. Describe the industrial preparation of hydrochloric acid. How is the volume composition of the acid determined?

3. How would you proceed to estimate the strength of a sample of sulphuric acid by means of a normal solution of sodium hydroxide?

Find the strength of a given sample given that one gramme required for complete neutralisation 20 c.c. of normal sodium hydroxide solution ($H_2SO_4 = 98$, $NaOH = 40$).

4. What is an alcohol? How are the alcohols classified? Give equations describing the action of the following on ethyl alcohol:

Metallic sodium, chlorine, phosphorus pentachloride, iodine and solution of sodium hydr. oxide, sulphuric acid.

5. What volume of 90 per cent. alcohol, sp. gr. 0·834, must be added to 31 c.c. of water to produce a 70 per cent. alcohol, sp. gr. 0·890?

6. Write a brief essay on Electrolysis.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Time allowed; Three hours.

Examiner .. .. .. Mr. T. E. Turner.

1. Name the exudations of the B.P. giving their botanical sources. Classify according to their nature (whether gummy, resinous etc.)

2. What products (pharmaceutical and otherwise) are obtained from the N.O. Ampelideæ Vitaceæ)?

3. Draw diagrams of the transverse sections of (a) Coriander Fruit. (b) Taraxacum Root. (c) Colchicum Rhizome. (d) White Mustard Seed. (e) Male Fern Rhizome.

4. Write a full account of Lobelia inflata.

5. Give the sources of Salicylates, natural and artificial. How is Acetyl Salicylic Acid made and what are its properties?

6. (a) Identify and describe the sample given you. (b) Identify the microscopic specimens marked 1, 2, 3.

BOTANY.

Time allowed—Two and a half hours.

1. State briefly but clearly the essential differences in the characters of the natural orders of the class Monocotyledones, sub-class Petaloidæ, with which you are acquainted.

2. Refer the plant before you to its natural order, and give your reasons for doing so.

3. Describe the reproduction of Lycopodium.

4. What is meant by the terms chalaza, ascus, cladode, cilia, annulus (in Filicinæ), chromoplast, zygomorphic, gynostemium, staminode, epicotyl.

5. Explain the changes causing the fall of the leaf in deciduous trees, and the changes in colour preceding the fall.

6. Explain as fully as possible the relation of the parts of the flower to the green leaf.

(Candidates are invited to illustrate their answers with diagrams. In the award of marks, handwriting and spelling will be taken into account.)

The University of Melbourne.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

Examiners—F. Hobill Cole, M.D.; Sidney Plowman, F.R.C.S., Eng.

MEDICAL COURSE—December, 1914.

Twenty marks may be awarded for answers to the first question, and ten marks for answers to each of the other questions.

1. Write prescriptions in the abbreviated form *and* in unabbreviated Latin for—
   (*a*) A mixture for chronic bronchitis.
   (*b*) An ointment for hæmorrhoids.
   (For chronic bronchitis selection can be made from the following drugs:—Ammonium carbonate, squills, cascarilla, senega, ipecacuanha, with a suitable flavouring agent and vehicle. For hæmorrhoids, from galls, opium, conium, hamamelis, benzoated lard, and lanolin.)
2. Compare the following classes of galenicals:—Extracta, tincturæ, infusa, and decocta.
3. Give the metric equivalents of ten grains, one ounce B.P., one ounce apothecaries weight, and thirty minims.
   How many minims are contained in one fluid ounce, and what is the weight in grains of one fluid ounce of distilled water?

4. Give approximately the doses by the mouth of the following:—Camphor, phenacetin, homatropine, hyoscine, copaiba, apomorphine, liquor atropinæ sulphatis, liquor ammonii acetatis, tinctura iodi, tinctura belladonnæ, tinctura hyoscyami, liquor morphinæ hydrochloridi, extractum ergotæ liquidum, infusum digitalis, acidum hydrocyanicum dilutum.
5. Write a brief essay on the standardisation of drugs.
6. What is meant by the terms:—Lunar caustic, chloic æther, calomel, Goulard extract, fluid magnesia, chlorodyne, milk of sulphur, Donovan's solution, black wash, spirits of salts? Give the doses of such as are used internally.
7. Compare lupulus with lupulin, elaterium with elaterinum, "ergotin" B.P. with ergotinine. Give doses where possible.
8. Give some account of the chemistry of —(*a*) black mustard, (*b*) white mustard, (*c*) bitter almonds, (*d*) sweet almonds.
9. Name the botanical and geographical sources, the preparations, with their doses, of jaborandi, colocynth, and deadly night-shade.

Botanical Excursions.

During the third term there have been two botanical excursions from the College to Frankston. The first took place on September 26, and the second on October 31st. On the first occasion the weather was inclement, being showery and cold, but a party of sixteen, including five women students, braved the elements, and, under the guidance of Dr. Plowman, the Lecturer in Botany, did an excellent afternoon's field work. There was a profusion of plants in flower, and although the number of species obtained was not actually counted, it is estimated that upwards of ninety in flower were gathered. The heathy hill country beyond Frankston was gained, and numbers of orchids and other plants in flower were there secured, but the glorious views generally seen from the elevated ground were marred by rain and mist. Nevertheless some very fine effects of rain, cloud and sunshine were seen on the Dandenong Ranges. The party was entertained to tea at Frankston House by Dr. Plowman, and afterwards returned to Melbourne with the glow of conscious virtue arising from the fact that an excellent day's work had been done by them.

On the second occasion the whole day was to have been utilised, but unfortunately for the work the day was one of the very few wet ones which have occurred during the last few months. The rain commenced immediately after the arrival of the party at Frankston, and continued throughout the day until just upon their departure. There were fifteen present on this occasion, including several women students. A brave attempt was made to prosecute the objects of the excursion, and some very useful field work was for a time carried out. But when the real collecting ground was reached and was found to be covered with breast-high scrub dripping with moisture, the majority threw up the sponge and returned for shelter to Dr. Plowman's house, where they were entertained to lunch by Mrs. Plowman. One devoted student, however, and the lecturer continued their work until the latter (who had no overcoat) was wet throughout to the skin, when they were compelled to return. They were, however, rewarded by finding several species not secured on the first occasion, including patches of the lovely Australian bluebell—Wahlenbergia gracilis N.O. Campanulaceæ.

As a result of the work of the two excursions, plants in flower were obtained belonging to no less than forty-three natural orders, viz.:—Ranunculaceæ, Dilleniaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, Violaceæ, Pittosporaceæ, Polygalaceæ, Caryophyllaceæ, Malvaceæ, Tremandraceæ, Geraniaceæ, Oxalidaceæ, Rutaceæ, Stackhousiaceæ, Rosaceæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Droseraceæa, Mesembryanthaceæ, Compositæ, Campanulaceæ, Epacridaceæ, Gentianaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatæ, Stylidiaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Polygonaceæ, Proteaceæ, Thymelaceæ, Urticaceæ, Santalaceæ, Orchidaceæ, Iridaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Liliaceæ, Juncaceæ, Lemnaceæ, Cyperaceæ, Restiaceæ, and Graminaceæ. Ten species of orchids were obtained, viz., Thelymitra, Diuris (two species), Lyperanthus, Caladenia (two species), Glossodia, Pterostylis, Orthoceras and Prasophyllum.

To Mr. Blennerhassett fell the honour of finding the first orchid, a Pterostylis.

During the third term, also, there have been two excursions to the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. Mr. Cronin, the Curator, very kindly threw open the museum and classification sheds. These were not open to the public on the days selected for the excursions. Mr. W. R. A. Baker kindly demonstrated the treasures of the museum and of the national herbarium. The Lecturer on Botany accompanied both excursions.

Medical Students' Examination.

At the recent examination for a pass of third-year medical students in Materia Medica and Pharmacy, fifty-one candidates presented themselves. The examiners were Drs. Cole and Plowman. The candidates sat for the written paper at the University, but the oral examination was held at the Melbourne College of Pharmacy. Of the fifty-one who presented themselves, nine gained marks ranging from 80 to 90 per cent., fourteen obtained honour marks (*i.e.*, 75 per cent. or more), twenty-three were awarded 70 or over 70 per cent., and forty-six in all passed.

This result would seem to indicate that the instruction afforded to medical students in Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy at the Melbourne College of Pharmacy is thoroughly sound. The examiners go through the papers and award marks quite independently of each other and without communication until they meet to confer. It was remarkable how closely the examiners agreed in each individual award of marks.

Chemists' Cricket Club.

Owing to the war, it has been decided to postpone the Annual Interstate Match for 12 months.

The Wholesale v. Retail game has been arranged for January 6th, at the Richmond Cricket Ground. Play will commence at 11 a.m. The last

two games have been in favour of the Retailers, who, in the coming match have been promised a good leather hunting. As both sides have some promising players the game should be one of interest.

Matches arranged are as follows:

January 6th Wholesale v. Retail. R.C.G.
,, 13th. To be arranged.
,, 20th. R.C.C. R.C.G.

The present season has been marked with some good performances, H. Hill providing some very fine scores; the bowling of Stredwick has been a good help to the team.

Personal.

MR. J. V. KISSELL has gone to Mr. H. J. Davis, St. Kilda.

MR. A. W. MADGE is at present relieving Mr. D. Strahan, Albury.

MR. F. J. ELLIS is acting as *locum* for Mr. A. H. Owen, Geelong.

MR. B. J. FRANKLIN has been relieving Mr. H. O. Challman, Traralgon.

MR. H. E. BAILEY is at present acting as *locum* for Mr. J. G. McIlwaine, Terang.

MR. W. H. FLEAY has been elected a member of the Council of the Ballarat School of Mines.

MR. A. L. CRAVEN has been managing the business of the late Mrs. Brown-Ziebell, Northcote.

MR. W. A. GORDON, late of Nagambie, has accepted a position with Mr. C. Lillyman, Albury.

MR. A. L. AYSCOUGH, late of Trentham, has joined the staff of Mr. C. G. Imes, South Melbourne.

MR. C. RICHARDS has joined the staff of Mr. T. A. C. Sayle, and is at present at the Hampton branch.

MR. W. P. P. WILSON, a recent arrival from Ireland, has been assisting Mr. C. H. Black, Oakleigh.

MR. V. G. MORTESON, who was recently married, has accepted a position with Mr. J. T. Sanders, Mornington.

MR. E. V. CATFORD has been relieving Mr. E. H. Leete, Malvern, and Mr. T. A. Lakeland, Ballarat, during the month.

MR. J. J. CARROLL, after relieving Mr. P. R. Bailey, Werribee, is at present assisting Mr. E. Bissett, Barker's-road, Glenferrie, for a few days, and afterwards goes to Mr. S. Morrow, Daylesford.

MRS. LOUISE E. ZIEBELL BROWN, pharmacist, of Northcote, died on December 10th, after a short illness. Mrs. Brown was a graduate of the Melbourne College of Pharmacy, and qualified in Victoria by examination in September, 1904.

THE R.M.S. "OPHIR," which reached Melbourne on December 7, brought back three Victorian pharmacists, namely, Mr. G. E. Gulliver (Melbourne), W. J. Donegan (Bendigo), and Miss Elsie Whittle (Ballarat). Mr. F. G. Woollams, chemist, of Fielding, New Zealand, was also a passenger.

MR. ALEX. CHAPMAN, who recently resigned his position with Messrs. Martin and Pleasance, and joined the Third Light Horse Field Ambulance attached to the Second Expeditionary Force, has been appointed a Warrant Officer, which is the highest non-commissioned rank. Mr. Chapman's military service in South Africa assured this rapid promotion, on which he has received many congratulations.

MR. W. J. PALMER, pharmaceutical chemist, Ireland, arrived in Melbourne on December 5 by the "Demosthenes," accompanied by his wife and child. Mr. Palmer holds excellent testimonials. He has had considerable experience in Belfast, Ireland, and as manager of one of Wighorn's pharmacies at Untali, Rhodesia, South Africa. Mr. Palmer is looking for a permanent position either in Melbourne or Sydney.

MR. FRANK STEPHEN PLOWMAN, son of Dr. Plowman, Lecturer at the Melbourne College of Pharmacy, has in competitive examination gained an entrance cadetship to the Duntroon Military College. There were 35 candidates from Victoria, and a large number from the other States of the Commonwealth. He was tenth in order of merit of all the candidates. It may be of interest to mention that at the Geelong Grammar School's Sports this year, he won the mile walk (handicap), starting from scratch, and was second in the same event in the combined sports (all starting from scratch).

MR. FRANCIS LONGMORE and Mrs. Longmore had some interesting experiences during their recent trip abroad. They were on the edge of four wars, being near the Mexican border at considerable danger to themselves until the United States intervened to preserve order, in Belfast when Civil War seemed ready to break out at any moment, in Paris on August 1st, and in Pretoria when local happenings were causing the inhabitants to flee from the place. Notwithstanding this, they had an enjoyable trip. Mr. Longmore attended the B.P. Conference at Chester, and also several meetings of chemists at Liverpool and and Cheshire. He is glad to get home again, and is quite satisfied that pharmacy in the old country has little to teach Australia, although, in his opinion, there was every indication of a better time ahead for British pharmacists under their present able leaders. Prices were higher in London than in Melbourne. As for the American drug stores in some of the larger cities, Mr. Longmore's experience of these was depressing. Cigars, stationery, sweets, iced-drinks, fancy-goods were well to the front, whilst the pharmacy was relegated to the back-quarters, and sometimes the cellar.

MR. G. E. GULLIVER, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Bowen and Co., Melbourne, returned to Melbourne by the R.M.S. "Ophir" on December 7, accompanied by his wife and family. Mr. Gulliver left Melbourne about the end of January. He left the steamer at Naples and spent an enjoyable time in Italy and France, then going on to London, where he was located at the outbreak of the war. His plans were dislocated by Great Britain becoming involved, and he found it necessary to abandon a trip to Switzerland and to give up the idea of returning via America. Mr. Gulliver met several of the leading officials at Bloomsbury Square. He attended the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and visited a number of wholesale drug houses and retail pharmacists. He comes back in splen-

did health, confirmed in his opinion that pharmacy in Victoria is quite equal—in many respects better—than it is in the old country. The advent of motor 'buses with seating accommodation on top has led to shopkeepers utilising their first storey windows for display purposes. Mr. Gulliver was disappointed with Boots' pharmacies. Regarding National Insurance, there was much diversity of opinion. Many pharmacists formerly in a poor way—some not dispensing one prescription per day—welcomed it. On the other hand, the better-class pharmacists were not enthusiastic about it. He was greatly impressed with Mr. Woolcock, secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and spoke very highly of his attainments and the esteem in which he is held in the Government Departments.

Trade Notes.

THE NEW B.P.—Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. have received definite advice from their London Agents that copies of the new Pharmacopœia will be available in London on December 31st. Ample supplies have been ordered, and copies of the work are expected to reach Melbourne about the first or second week in February.

Mr. F. E. OATEN, chemist, Station Street, Seymour, suffered considerable loss by a fire breaking out in his pharmacy at 11 p.m. on Saturday, 12th December. On the arrival of the brigade good work was done, and the fire was confined to the shop. This, however, was considerably damaged, Mr. Oaten's stock being ruined. It is thought the fire was caused by an explosion among some chemicals. The building, owned by Mr. J. Chittick, was insured in the Sun office, and Mr Oaten's stock was insured in the Australian Alliance Company.

New Insolvents.—Gordon Milner Wild, of 465 Sydney Road, Coburg, manufacturing chemist, trading as Gordon Wild and Company. Causes of insolvency:—Heavy expenditure in conducting business, general depression in business, falling off in business, pressure of creditors, and inability to collect debts owing. Liabilities, £947 1s. 7d.; assets, £210 5s. 3d.; deficiency, £727 16s. 4d. Mr. J. V. M. Wood, assignee.

New Company Registered.—C. Werner and Company Pty. Ltd.—Authorised capital, £12,500. The object of the company is to acquire and take over from Carl Heinrich Ferdinand Werner his business of optician, spectacle maker, etc., carried on at Collins Street under the style of "Carl Werner and Co." Managing director, Carl Heinrich Ferdinand Werner.

Cockle's Pills.—A topical advertising scheme has been inaugurated by the proprietors of this well-known pill, and to those chemists who order not less than six dozen Small, or equivalent value in Small and Large—goods taken in one delivery—Messrs. Fasset and Johnson, the Australasian agents, will supply an attractive card bearing an advertisement for Cockle's Pills, having space for three whole-plate photographs, and they will forward for eight weeks three such photographs depicting scenes connected with the war for window display. Naturally, the chemist's window becomes the centre of attraction with such interesting photographs on view. Messrs. Fassett and Johnson advise that the initial supply of these advertising cards has already been taken up, and strictly in rotation, according to the orders received, will further supplies be delivered. The name of the applicant's wholesale house should be marked clearly on the order.

The "Wellcome" Photographic Exposure Record and Diary, 1915.—Each year there is more and more evidence that the brains concerned in the production of this book are intensely practical ones. We hazard the guess that it is the work of experts who can remember the time when they needed information themselves, and could find it only with great difficulty. Our reason for this guess is that the "Wellcome" Photographic Exposure Record and Diary gives not only the obvious information as to exposure, development, etc., which every photographer needs, but also supplies answers to just those questions which are frequently asked by amateurs, but frequently left unanswered in the ordinary text-books. If you want to know: How to tone bromides green, how much flashlight powder to use, how to intensify colour plates, how to get warm tones on gaslight paper, about factorial development, about photography at night, about speeds of bromide papers, about exposures for interiors, about sepia or blue toning, about staining prints, or about the hundred and one other things connected with photography, refer to the above photographic guide. It is a veritable encyclopædia of photography, condensing, as it does, into one pocket-sized volume, clear, simple directions for every process; information, general and particular, figures, tables, factors for all purposes and pages for exposure - record, diary and memoranda. Here all the wrinkles and dodges—"tricks of the trade"—which have been culled by experiments and long experience, are analysed and set forth in simple formulæ and precise directions which not only help the beginner, saving him much time, trouble and material, but also serve as a useful reminder to the expert photographer. Independent exposure factors are given for all British and American plates and films. Fixed inside the back cover is the "Wellcome" Exposure Calculator, the ingenious device which, by one turn of one scale, gives the correct exposure for any plate or film at any time of day or year. By its use the percentage of spoiled plates is immediately reduced. It enables the beginner to "hit the mark every time," thus considerably lessening the unnecessary expense often incurred when taking up photography. Plenty of room is left in the specially ruled pages for particulars of exposure, stop, light, time of day, etc., also memoranda pages for additional notes. The book is issued in wallet form, complete with lead pencil. The "Wellcome" Exposure Record, which is an acceptable Christmas gift to the young photographer, may be obtained from all photographic dealers and booksellers. Price, in Sydney, 1/3, or post free, 1/5.

Increase in Dispensing Charges.—The [illegible] appointed a committee [illegible] chemists to ask an increase [illegible] dispensing charges. The committee reported that in their opinion an advance was justified and the Council unanimously endorsed this recommendation.

Daisy Fly Killer. On November 16, Dorothy Hazel [illegible], aged 2 years and 3 months, was playing in the kitchen of her home at Five Dock, New South Wales, when she picked up a tin containing "Daisy Fly Killer" and drank a quantity of it. Two days later she was taken to the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children. She died that night from arsenical poisoning. At the inquest held on November 20 the Coroner, Mr. Hawkins, returned a verdict of accidental death.

The Doctors and the Dispensary.

Preference for Unionists.

Our Adelaide correspondent writes:—

It is easy to understand the surprise of the Pharmaceutical Council at the closely guarded agreement between the doctors and the Port Adelaide Dispensary remembering how the local men, both doctors and chemists, are connected both in social and business functions. It was brought about, I am told, by a Labour member of Parliament who, at the time of the Drivers' Strike, gave Mr Porter the order, "Let this man have it." The doctors had no hesitation in throwing over the chemists, in fact, forgetting all about them in looking after themselves. Yet they still seemed to have had the whip-hand, for, at the time of the big dispute in Adelaide, the Lodges demanded 30 per cent. off the doctors' pay for dispensary purposes, and scouted the idea of an increase limit. Now they accept 15 per cent., or a possible 10 per cent., the balance to be made up by levies on members and a modified income class. The V.N.V. are the principal movers in this work, and they showed a great deal of German slimness in their methods. They claim that the Act in South Australia allows them virtually to trade with the public, and are willing to allow any member of any lodge, whether affiliated with the dispensary or not, on payment of a nominal fee, to become a "purchasing member," and so obtain at almost cost prices, without questioning, anything that he or any of his friends may desire to purchase through him. This has been unsuccessfully tried in Victoria and elsewhere, but it is said the South Australian Act does not forbid it. Individually the Directors admit that this is very unfair to the chemists, but in the Board room, like all other Boards having neither a body to be kicked nor a soul to be damned—I, they are prepared to regard this as co-operation, pure and simple, and work it for all that it is worth, as an inducement to outsiders. I am told that a similar arrangement fell through in Adelaide recently, because the Dispensary would not dismiss their doctor, and the B.M.A. would not treat with them unless they did.

NOTICES.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

NOTICE is hereby given that the English Paper at the Preliminary Examinations after the [illegible] December, 1913, and until further notice, will be Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Canto I., with introductory stanzas.

V. FORSTER, Registrar,
7 Richmond Terrace, Domain.
Sydney, 11th June, 1913.

ELECTION NOTICES.

THE MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.

ORDINARY VACANCIES.

ELECTION OF TWO MEMBERS TO THE PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the Medical Act 1890, Part III., and the Regulations made thereunder, it is hereby notified that an election will be held, to fill two ordinary vacancies on the Board caused by the retirement through efflux of time on the 9th February, 1915, next, of Arthur Rudolph Bailey, and Wallace Mecklejohn Jewkes, and it is further notified that, in accordance with the requirements of the said Act and Regulations, Thursday, 21st January, 1915, has been appointed as the day of nomination. It is required that the nomination papers of all candidates be delivered at the office of the Pharmacy Board, Melbourne, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of the said Thursday, 21st January, 1915.

In the event of more than two candidates being nominated, a poll will be taken on Tuesday, 9th February, 1915.

SAMUEL BAIRD,
Returning Officer.

Pharmacy Board Office,
Melbourne, 19th December, 1914.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

COPIES of the COLLEGE SYLLABUS for 1915 are available, and may be obtained on application at the office of the College.

THE LECTURES FOR 1915 will commence on MONDAY, 1st FEBUARY. Notice of intention to enrol must be given on or before 25th January, 1915, accompanied by the prescribed fees, viz.:—£16 16s., if paid in advance in one instalment, or £6 on entry, £6 at the commencement of the Second Term, and £6 at the commencement of the Third Term.

THE LECTURES IN CHEMISTRY to Dental Students will commence early in March. Fee, £2 12s. 6d. These lectures, which are held on Mondays, 2.15 to 4.15 p.m., are recommended as an excellent preliminary course in Chemistry for pharmaceutical students.

C. L. BUTCHERS,
Secretary.

Emol-Keleet.

Reg'd Trade Mark.

A Natural Emollient Dusting Powder.

Authoritatively recommended for Skin Treatment.

The "LANCET" says:

"On account of its remarkable velvety smoothness it should possess a unique value in the treatment of cutaneous diseases, etc., and for allaying irritation. We have not examined a more unctuous earth."

EMOL-KELEET possesses mildly astringent and sedative properties, and is employed successfully as an external application in the relief of eczema, for allaying the skin irritations of scarlet fever and measles, after vaccination, and in all sensitive and inflamed conditions of the skin.

Samples and Literature supplied to the Medical Profession on request.

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5 and 7, BARRACK STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W., and
86 CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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Professor CHITTENDEN (Yale University), reports:—

"The results demonstrate conclusively the far greater diastasic value of your preparation and enable me to state, without any qualification whatever, that "MALTINE" far exceeds in diastasic power any of the preparations of malt which I have examined."

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Australian Representative—Mr. JAMES MACKENZIE, 292 Flinders Street, Melbourne.

EVERY PHARMACIST KNOWS THAT

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NEUROGEN

Which contains these combined Glycero-Phosphates, together with that excellent nutrient, "Casein," which embodies no less than 87 per cent. Albuminoids, and 13 per cent. of Nitrogen (Koch's analysis). Leading writers in this Journal advocate the support of local enterprise. Here is your opportunity—your profit is what you would ask for.

Wholesale—9s. and 24s. per dozen. Retail—1s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per tin.

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The "ADAPTABLE" Enema.

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FOR SELF-MANIPULATION.

Has a Separate Tube with Bulb attached for producing a Continuous Action of Suction and Injection.

English Chemist's Price 45/- per doz., from Wholesale Houses
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Packed in an attractive Card Box.

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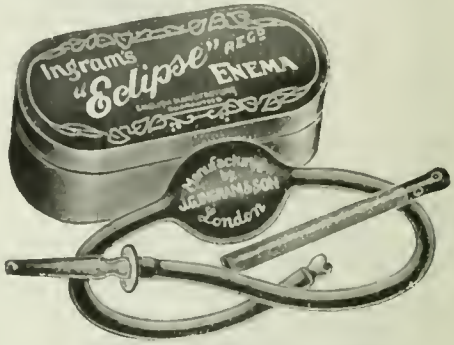

A GUARANTEED RELIABLE SEAMLESS ENEMA (Large Bulb.)

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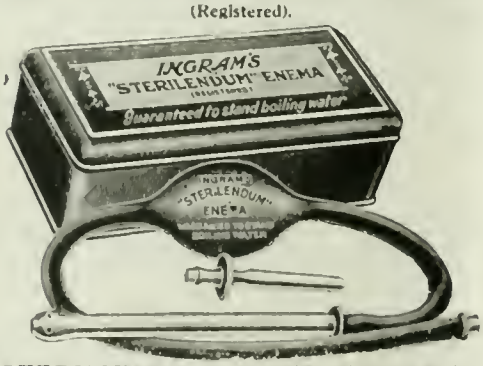

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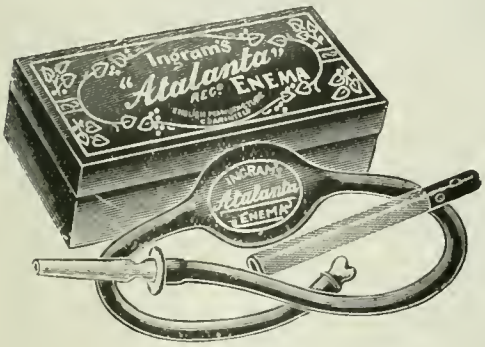

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Easily Handled in any Position.

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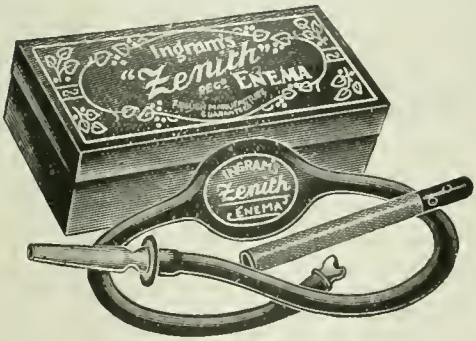

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Fitted Complete with Bone Rectum and Gum Vagina Pipe and Leather Shield in an Attractive Card Box, Labelled.

The "PERFEX" Enema.

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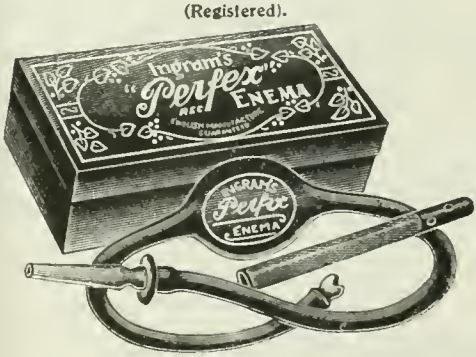

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P.A.T.A. PROTECTION OF PROFITS.

The **Dearborn Products** are already **listed** on the **Queensland** P.A.T.A. They also come into force with the **New South Wales** P.A.T.A. List of **December 1st, 1914,** while as regards the **Victorian** P.A.T.A., the application is in Council, the rates fixed in the **remaining States also conforming.**

GENTLEMEN—We hereby ask **you** to **co-operate with us** in maintaining the proclaimed prices, and to always **hold stocks** of our products we undertaking to **replace** or **exchange** unsaleable stock. You have doubtless noticed that the demands of the public increase, and are more regular when an article is easily obtained at a standard price.

No war increase in cost, and all **British Made Products.** Let your stock cards show a selection of the following:

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PHEMINOL—A hair remover	56/5	6/3
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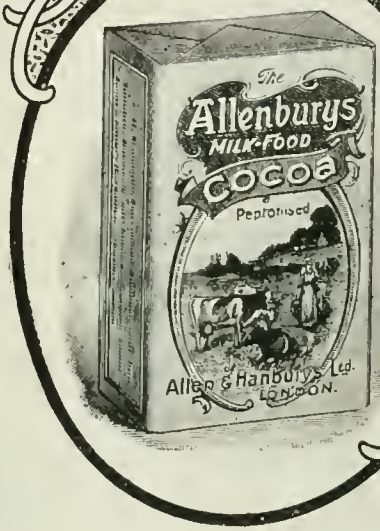

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Being peptonised during the process of manufacture, it is rendered most easy of digestion and forms an ideal beverage for the invalid and delicate persons who cannot readily digest cocoa as usually prepared. It will be found invaluable as a restorative and stimulating food-beverage in the sick-room and nursery.

For general consumption the "Allenburys" Milk Food Cocoa provides a delicious and wholesome beverage, being especially useful as a light supper diet.

The "Allenburys" Milk Food Cocoa contains in a small bulk the whole of the constituents necessary for making a cup of Cocoa. It is very easily and quickly prepared for use, the addition of boiling water only being necessary. It is therefore especially convenient for those travelling either by sea or land.

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For INFANTS & INVALIDS.

Neave's Food

"Admirably adapted to the wants of infants."
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A Mother's Testimony Mrs. J. KAIN, 6, Rockingham Road, Doncaster, writes: "DOCTOR—ADVISED ME TO GIVE MY TWIN BOYS OF SIX WEEKS OLD YOUR NEAVE'S FOOD. I have reason to be grateful to my Doctor for his advice, because I have never had a night's rest with any of my children, and they have cut their teeth without any trouble. Your Food also does away with all need of medicine and castor oil. —*22nd August, 1912*

British Medical Journal "Well adapted for the use of children and aged people . . . . . much used by mothers nursing and by invalids."

Has for many years been used in the Russian Imperial Family.

Nearly 90 Years' Reputation. **GOLD MEDALS London, 1900 & 1906, also Paris.**

NEAVE'S MILK FOOD.

FOR THOSE REQUIRING A STARCHLESS MILK FOOD FOR BABIES FROM BIRTH. INSTANTLY PREPARED BY ADDING HOT WATER ONLY & NOT NEEDING THE ADDITION OF MILK, ETC. DR. —, D.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., Public Health Laboratories, London, reports: "When diluted with 7 to 8 parts of water the mixture would closely resemble human milk in composition. The fat would then be about 3 per cent. This is very satisfactory."

A DOCTOR writes: "Easily digested and highly nourishing . . . . suitably diluted is a *safe substitute for a doubtful milk supply in hot weather*."

Awarded Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene, London, for Purity and Quality.

Sold everywhere in Tins specially packed for Australasia

"Hints about Baby" by a Trained Nurse, sent free on application to the manufacturers, mentioning this publication,
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FOR USE IN THE BATH AND TOILET BASIN.

SULPHAQUA

Largely prescribed by the highest medical authorities in the United Kingdom and Abroad in treatment of

Skin Diseases, Alopecia Seborrhoica, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Etc.

Possesses powerful Antiseptic, Antiparasitic and Antalgic properties. Relieves intense Itching and Pain, is WITHOUT OBJECTIONABLE ODOUR, and does not blacken the bath enamel.

SULPHAQUA SOAP.

Recommended for the Skin and Hair. Extremely useful in disorders of the sebaceous glands, and to persons subject to eczematous and other skin troubles.

In Boxes of ½ doz. and 1 doz. BATH CHARGES, 2 doz. TOILET CHARGES, and ½ doz. SOAP TABLETS.

Obtainable from Elliott Bros. Ltd., Sydney; The Australian Drug Co. Ltd., Sydney; Duerdin and Sainsbury, Melbourne; A. M. Bickford & Co. Ltd., Adelaide; Felton, Grimwade & Bickford, Fremantle; Drew, Robinson & Co., Albany, W.A.; Taylor & Colledge Ltd., Brisbane; F. H. Faulding & Co., Perth; Hatton & Laws, Launceston, etc.

The S.P. CHARGES CO., Manufacturing Chemists, St. Helens, England.

"SULPHAQUA" is stocked by the leading Wholesale Drug Houses in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, U.S. America, etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

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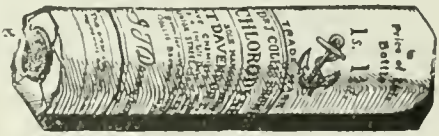

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of **BRONCHITIS**

and **CONSUMPTION.**

Acts like a Charm in

DIARRHŒA and

Simple **DYSENTERY.**

A well-proved palliative
in the pains of

NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT.

Checks **FEVERISHNESS,**

and effectually cuts short
all attacks of

SPASMS and **COLIC.**

From "THE ANTI-CUTTING RECORD (of London).

"It is now nearly eleven years since the movement which resulted in the formation of the P.A.T.A. was inaugurated. Amongst the first of the fighters for protected profits was Mr. Davenport, the proprietor of **COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.** At a time when the Association had few supporters, and looked rather like being crushed by the opposition which it encountered, Mr. Davenport's assistance came very opportunely, and dealers in Chlorodyne might well bear this fact in mind when selecting a brand to sell to their customers. We think that those who helped to lay the foundations of the P.A.T.A. are entitled to special consideration at the hands of those whom the Association has so much benefited. It should always be remembered that the pioneers ran much heavier risks than those who have come in on the flood-tide after the success of the movement was assured, although, of course, we are in no sense despising or underrating the importance of more recent converts to the Association, and do not for a moment suggest that they should not be supported. All those proprietors who have stood by the P.A.T.A. through thick and thin ought to be put in an exceptional position in comparison with those who have never done a thing for the trade. If chemists *must* substitute (and it really seems as if some of them can hardly restrain their propensities), surely they might confine their operations to the goods of those makers whose motto is 'Self, and self alone.' We think no fair-minded retailer will, after full reflection, seriously blame the P.A.T.A. Council for insisting that substitution must cease when the proprietor loyally does his part."

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

None Genuine without the words

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SYRUPUS HYDRIODICI ACIDI (Gardner.)

Iodine Strength —6.66 grains of pure resublimed Iodine in each fluid ounce.
GARDNER'S SYRUP contains 1.28 per cent. Hydriodic Acid. Each fl. drm. = gr. iii Iodid. Potas. or Sodium.
DOSE: 1 to 4 fluid drachms. Should always be given *before* meals and *well* diluted with water. Should *not* be *combined* with other remedies.
PURPOSE: Furnishes Iodine in the most assimilable and *least irritant* form. Should replace Potassium Iodide, Sodium Iodide and Strontium Iodide because it is exceedingly agreeable to the taste, does not disturb functional activity and will *not cause indigestion*.
INDICATIONS: Rheumatism, Tertiary Syphilis, Bronchitis, Bronchial Asthma, Goiter, Eczema, Lead Poisoning, and other Iodine Indications.
Incompatible with alkaloids, hydrates carbonates, and most metallic salts.

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Duncan's ETHYL CHLORIDE—
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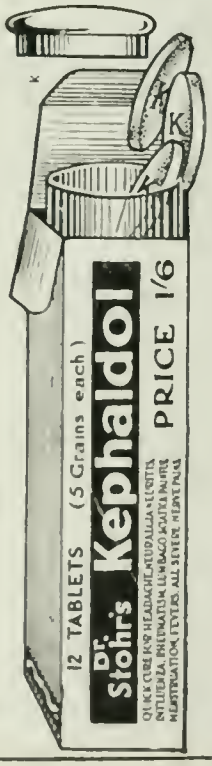
Samples of Chloroform (3 grades), and "Pure" Anaesthetic Ether on application from Hospitals and Medical Profession.



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It is an all "year-round-remedy," and does not depend on seasons. It is freely and largely advertised.

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KEPHALDOL gives great satisfaction to the public, and is a wonderful repeater.

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The public is partial to the large size tube in repeat orders. Our records show 52 per cent. of all repeat orders to be for large size tubes.

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KEPHALDOL retails at 1/6 and 3/6, the large tubes containing three times the quantity of the small size. All wholesalers carry stocks.

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At 5½ MONTHS - 7½ lbs.

The Doctor in attendance on this child (Baby H. Hicks, the Garrison, Great Waldingfield, Sudbury), wrote:—"She was terribly wasted owing to malnutrition. I advised the mother to put her on Mellin's Food. She has already done so, and the child has improved a good deal."

AGE 11 MONTHS, WEIGHT 15½ lbs.

At Eleven Months - 15½ lbs.

The Doctor in a second later writes:—"It is quite a case of resurrection, as the infant before it began Mellin's Food was in a deplorable condition of skin and bone," and the mother, writing six weeks later, confirmed the baby's weight at 15½ lbs. at 11 months.

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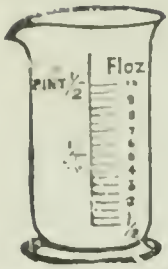

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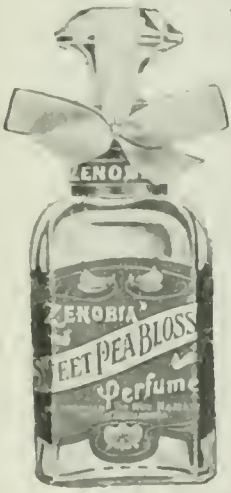

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RECOMMENDS ITSELF.

Is Efficacious, Economical, Cleanses the Teeth, Perfumes the Breath, and is a Reliable and Pleasant Dentifrice.

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SILVERED WIRED DRAWN TOOTH BRUSHES.

"EVERFAST" TOOTH BRUSH

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Every knot is so securely fastened that it is impossible for even a single bristle to come out, the danger and unpleasantness of loose bristles in the mouth being completely avoided.

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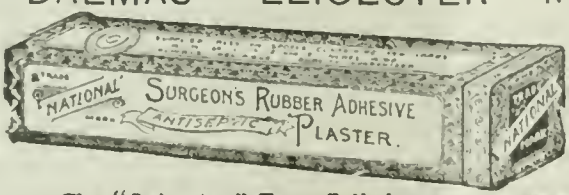

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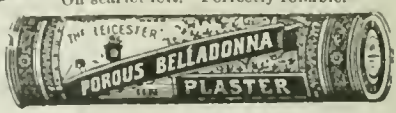

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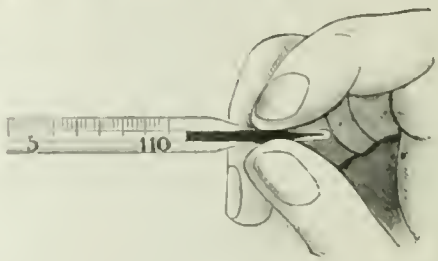

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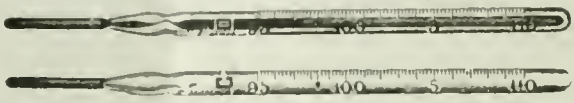

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Prepared in a moment with water. No Cooking.

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"CEREGEN"

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No necessity to push the FOREIGN PROTEID Phosphate Foods when the BRITISH MAKE can be had in AUSTRALIA.

Worth pushing, because it is a PROTECTED PRICE, and better still,

BRITISH MADE.

Put up in four sizes.

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ARTHUR COCKS & CO. LTD.

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So we hope that you will follow where there's better light and room,
We're always pleased to greet you, so come round soon.

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GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE

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POSSESSING THREE VIRTUES.

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THE CONFIDENCE OF THE WHOLESALER.

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Stocked by all the WHOLESALE DRUG MERCHANTS of Australasia.

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THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: MONDAY and TUESDAY, 1st and 2nd March, 1915.

The following are the compulsory subjects —

LATIN.—Grammar, accidence and syntax. Translation of simple sentences into Latin. Translation into English from Cæsar, De Bello, Gallico, Book I., Chapter 1-29, inclusive, or Vergil Aeneid, Book I., Lines 1-401, inclusive.

ENGLISH.—Grammar and Composition. Literature The University Text Book in English.

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules, simple and compound; vulgar and decimal fractions; simple and compound proportion; profit and loss; simple and compound interest; true and commercial discount and present worth; extraction of square root; British and metrical system of weights and measures; problems relating to lineal, square and cubic measurements, averages.

ALGEBRA.—Notation, symbolic expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Highest common factor and lowest common multiple. Fractions, cyclic order. Extraction of square root. Proof of algebraical identities. Simple equations of one and two variables. Quadratic equations of one variable. Equational problems.

GEOMETRY.—Euclid, Books I. and II.

TIME-TABLE.

FIRST DAY.

Latin	...	10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Arithmetic	...	2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

SECOND DAY.

English	...	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Algebra	...	12.30 p.m. to 2.20 p.m.
Euclid	...	3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

TEXT BOOKS.

The following text books are recommended by the Examiner:

LATIN.—Accidence, syntax and composition. Allen's Elementary Latin Grammar. Allen's First Latin Exercise Book.

ENGLISH.—Accidence, syntax, and analysis. Any good school treatise, such as Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, omitting Part V.

ARITHMETIC.—Any good school treatise.

ALGEBRA.—Any good school treatise. Longman's Junior School Algebra will be found a serviceable book.

GEOMETRY.—Any good school treatise on Euclid, Book I., the works by Hall and Stevens, Smith and Bryant, Layng, or R. Deakin (tutorial series), may be mentioned as thoroughly satisfactory manuals.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year. 1s. a copy.

PASS STANDARD.

THE marks for a pass in any of the compulsory subjects of the Preliminary Examination shall not be less than 50 per cent. of the maximum marks of 100, and an aggregate of 60 per cent. in all the subjects.

Any candidate failing to obtain a pass in not more than two subjects shall be entitled to present himself in either or both of the subjects in which he failed at any subsequent examination on payment of the prescribed fees, provided he obtains not less than 25 per cent of the maximum marks of 100, in either or both of the subjects.

ENGLISH TEXT BOOK, SEPTEMBER, 1914.

The English Text Book for the Preliminary Examinations for September and December, 1914, and March and June, 1915, will be "Selected English," by Ray Phillips, omitting "Alexander's Feast," by Dryden

To be memorized:

Shelley—*Ode to the West Wind.*
Arnold—*The Church of Brou. Part III.*
Byron—*Childe Harold. Canto III., xxi to xxviii.*
Keats—*Ode to a Grecian Urn.*
Wordsworth—*O Nightingale.*
Wordsworth—*To a Skylark.*

Candidates must give written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination.

REPORTS ON PAPERS.

REGULATION 57.—Any candidate who desires a report on any of the written papers submitted by him at any examination shall, within fourteen days of the publication of the results of such examination, lodge with the Registrar an application for a report on such papers, and shall pay the following fees:—

Preliminary Examination: 10/6 for any or all of such papers.
Intermediate or Final Examination: 10/6 for each paper to be reported on.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

MATERIA MEDICA, BOTANY, CHEMISTRY, AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly in June and December. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY early in June, 1915. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid before that date.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The next FINAL EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th March, 1915.

Candidates must give ten days' written notice of their intention to present themselves. Indentures of Apprenticeship and the Certificates required by Section 88, Sub-division 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. must be lodged with the Registrar, and the Fee of Three Guineas paid ten days prior to the day of examination.

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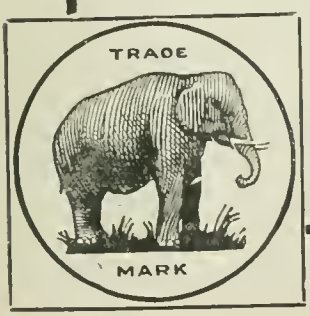

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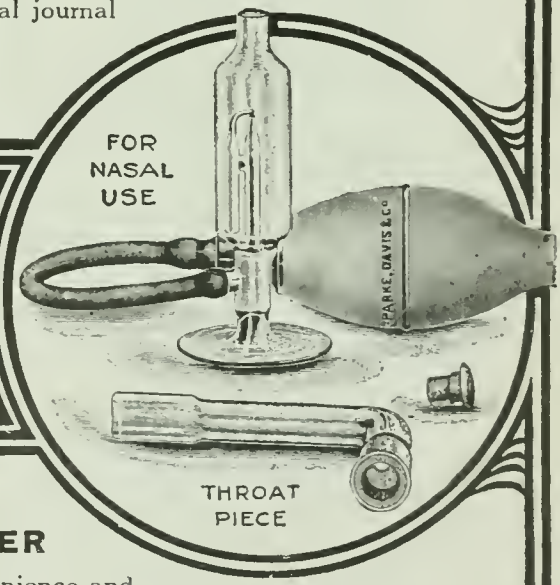

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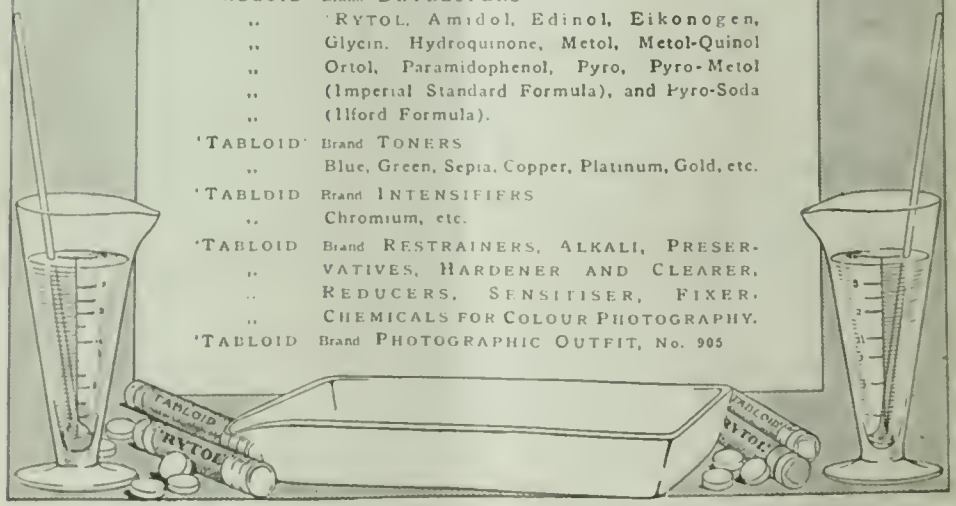

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